

Primary Election.

There seems to be so much misunderstanding of the provisions of the new primary election law that we give the salient points of the Act and manner of its execution.

FIRST.—No action shall be taken under this law, as to the nomination of officers to be elected, unless first, a majority of the qualified electors of any political party voting thereat, shall vote in favor of the direct nomination of the candidates of said party. And no person can vote upon this question, unless he shall first be enrolled as hereinafter provided as a member of said political party.

It will be understood from the above that the nomination of officers for one party might be made under this law, and the others under the old caucus and convention system.

Notice of such primary election shall be given and the election conducted as near as may be, the same as for general elections.

On the first Monday in April, the day of the annual township election, the board of election inspectors shall enroll the names of all who apply as members of any political party, and any person desiring to take part in any way in the primary election under this Act MUST be so enrolled on the day of election, under the same restriction that now exist under the general registration law.

On the same day, the first Monday in April, the electors of any political party who desire to exercise the right of direct nomination for county, legislative or congressional officers, shall so indicate by a petition, which will be provided at every polling place, directed to the County Clerk, for such purpose; and if such petition receives the signature of twenty percent of the qualified enrolled electors of such party, the County Clerk shall give notice that such primary election will be held on the second Tuesday of June, following, for the nomination of such officers as are named in such petition. It will be remembered that no person can vote at this election for the nomination of officers, whose name does not appear on the party enrollment, made in April.

The question of the nomination of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be submitted to the enrolled voters of each political party at the time of the election in June, and the candidates of any party receiving a plurality of the votes cast, and at least forty percent of the votes cast by his party shall be the nominee for such office for the next ensuing general election in November. But in such primary, if the said candidates do not receive such plurality, and at least forty percent of the vote cast by their party, it shall so be returned and the candidates will be then nominated by convention the same as if this Act had not been passed.

Delegates to the County convention to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention to nominate State officers will be elected the same as the county candidates are chosen, at the June election. The county conventions shall be held within seven days after the primary election, and all county conventions shall be held on the same day, which shall be named by the State Central Committee of their party, and the State conventions shall be held within sixty days after the second Tuesday in June.

Candidates for county offices shall file with the County Clerk, nomination papers signed by at least twenty percent of the number of votes cast by their party for Governor at the last general election, and such signers must be residents of the county and their names appear on their party enrollment. These nomination papers will be open up to the fifteenth day before the primary election. Republican ballots will be printed on white paper with black ink, Democratic ballot on blue paper, with black ink, Prohibition ballots on red paper, with black ink, and any other party ballots on different colored paper, and each voter will be given only the ballot of the party under which he is enrolled.

It will be understood that these colored ballots only apply to the nominating or primary elections, and that at the general election all ballots will be uniform, and an elector may vote for any candidate on any ticket, the same as heretofore under the Australian system, and in the primary election, he may if he sees fit, erase the name printed on his ticket for any office, and insert the name of any other member of his party as his candidate for that place.

It will be seen by the foregoing, that in order to put the law for direct nomination in effect, all that is necessary for the electors is to register on April 2d at the town meeting, in the party enrollment, and at the same time to sign the petition. Then in June he votes for the candidates of his choice in his party, and at the general election votes for any candidate on any ticket, as he may deem best for the interest of the community or the state, or as some do, as an exhibition of personal favor or personal spite. The first question for the voters of Crawford County to decide is, shall we adopt the system of direct nomination, or as is usually said, of primary reform, as has seemed to be demanded by the people of the state.

There are probably some defects in the details of the present law which should be corrected but that can only be known, by giving it a fair and impartial trial.

We favor the trial. What do you say?

Educational Corn Contest.

Farmers of Crawford county, are you thinking of entering the Educational Corn Contest for the year 1906.

Remember it is not necessary to be a member of the Grange to enter the contest, but you must apply to the secretary of some nearby grange to get your seed. For convenience the state has been divided into three districts, our district (the third) will be furnished with some early dent, probably the White cap, all seed will be tested at the Agricultural College and any ear that does not show 50 per cent of strong kernels will be thrown out. Each contestant will be furnished with sufficient seed to plant 1/2 acre at cost not to exceed fifteen or twenty cents, and the names must be sent in to the secretary of the grange as soon as possible so that seed can be secured for all, that none will be disappointed. The applicant agrees to plant the corn in good soil and care for it well and to bring or send to the state grange at Grand Rapids by the delegate or other person the best 10 ears for exhibition. This shall be the property of the State Grange for the next years seed. The college will issue a bulletin which will be sent out to each participant in which instruction in the best methods of cultivation, breeding and selecting seed will be given, a blank will also be furnished to each participant in which to make report, answer certain questions and make record of work done, which report will be part of the exhibit. Liberal premiums will be offered for the best seed, in addition to which each participant will be allowed

ed if he chooses to enter the same sample of corn for exhibition in the corn improvement association show to be held at the same time and place, entry for which must be made on or before Saturday of the week previous to the show regarding which inquiry should be made to O. E. Young associate editor of the Michigan Farmer, Detroit. The Grange will offer some special premiums for samples of other varieties of corn grown, according to the same plan, but parties wishing to enter corn grown from their own seed, must hand their names to the subordinate Grange before May, 1, 1906. A committee of three will be appointed in each grange by the Master and Overseer to inspect and measure the corn and certify as to the yield of each plot grown under the supervision of the Grange.

Here is a grand opportunity to secure some good seed corn for yourself and to learn how to breed corn and select seed and possibly win a premium. The one object is to see whether we cannot raise the amount of yield in the state by good seed and improved methods. An increase in the yield of two bushels per acre would mean an added income to the state of more than one and one half million dollars per year. Now fellow farmers and all interested in farming remember this contest is open to you and I am ready to do my part. Send in your names, the more the better.

PERRY OSTRANDER
Secretary Crawford County Grange.

Mark it down that on the morning of March 24, the mercury was registered at 18° below zero.

EVERYDAY FOR

There are many ways of doing things. Did you ever notice in hands and feet? There is a difference in the way of doing things. One person will do a big, heavy hand, while another will do a good, light hand. It is just as big and like a log.

Some one else will do a big, heavy hand, while another will do a good, light hand. It is just as big and like a log.

Then there are the hands, the long hands, the short hands, the strong hands, the weak hands, the hands that are like a log.

The manner of shaking is worth noticing also. Some come to you with a straight arm, others use a cherry picking movement and make you reach up to a level with your forehead, others grab your hand as low down as possible, while there are others who bend their arms so that you not only shake again, but you rub arms from the elbow to the fingers.

And then there are those who shake hands naturally and gracefully. —Athlete Chronicle.

OMISSION EASILY PUT RIGHT

Seaman's Suggestion of Substitute for Missing Initial.

The skipper of a Beverly vessel on Grand Bank ran up alongside Skipper Nat High of Marblehead and secured a spare anchor, having lost his out in a gale. As usual in such cases, he gave an order on the shoreman owner and sailed away. A while after, on re-reading the order, Skipper High exploded with: "Blasphemous, men, but here is a devil of a fire. I didn't give him the O, and my name's Nat O. High!" "Don't worry about that, skipper," said Joe Vincent; "you can easily make that all right. Just run down alongside and throw a hoop aboard." —Boston Herald.

Conversation.

"The power to converse well is a very great charm," says Ruskin. "You think everybody can talk! How mistaken you are. Anybody can exchange idle gossip. Anybody can recapitulate the troubles of the kitchen, the cost of the last new dress, and the probable doings of the neighbors. But to talk wisely, instructively, fresh, and delightfully is an immense accomplishment. It takes exertion, observation, study of books and people, the receptivity of impression." "I have banished the musicians from my feasts that the charms of conversation might have no interference, but in our later fashions many prefer music rather than the gossip of the hour which often degenerates into trivialities, wearisome and commonplace. As a mirror reflects the face, so the conversation reveals the mind."

Hard to Find Woodcock Nest.

There are few more difficult things to detect in Nature than a woodcock sitting on her nest. So well does the dappled plumage of the bird harmonize with the dead leaves of which the nest is composed, or it may be, with the withered bracken that overhangs it, that it is hard to make out much more than the sitting bird's darkly barred head and bright black eyes; to trace the outline of the body is impossible. Nor is it easy to find the nest when the bird is absent, for the cream colored eggs speckled with brown are so like in color to the nest in which they lie that an untrained eye would wander over them without detecting them. —London Daily Graphic.

Waste-Paper Profits.

The Salvation Army industry in waste paper provides some astonishing figures. Every morning horse vans, men with hand trucks and men with bags go the round of the London business premises and collect the accumulation of paper and rubbish of all sorts. It is taken to the army's settlement where the unemployed workers are set to sorting it. The waste paper so collected is sorted into no fewer than fifty-two different classes. Last year the army collected 7,035 tons of waste paper, obtaining for it a sum well over \$50,000.

Not So Simple.

In a little village there once lived a boy who was supposed to be dull-witted, and the men of the village used to find great fun in offering him the choice between a three-pennybit and a penny, of which he invariably chose the latter. A stranger one day saw him choose the penny rather than the three-pennybit and asked him for the reason. "It is because the penny is the biggest," the stranger asked. "Naw, not 'cause it is the biggest. If I took the three-pennybit they'd give o'er o'rrin' it."

Anxious About the Judge.

The once noted Judge Livermore of Plymouth, N. H., for whom the beautiful Livermore Falls of Campton, N. H., were named, when lying, as friends supposed, on his death bed, awoke in the middle of the night and asked, "Who's in the room?" Upon receiving the answer of the nurse, "No one but me," he thundered forth in a tone of command: "Where is h—'s Judge Livermore?"

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THE FUTURE OF "WIRELESS" IN WAR

Electrical Discovery now employed to convey intelligence may be utilized to send death-dealing bolts against Armies and Navies...



That "wireless" devices will play an important part in the next great war appears so certain as to hardly permit of doubt. Every big war during the last half century and more has seen the introduction of inventions which at almost one fell stroke made rearmament necessary for every nation at all within the category of a world power.

Within the memory of many persons now living, the wooden square-rigged man-of-war gave way to the iron steamship; this, in turn, was made obsolete by the introduction of heavy iron armor, which soon became a requisite of the scrap-heap when hard-edged steel armor was invented. There were plenty of muzzle-loading rifles in the Civil War, and the greatest cannon of the time would not carry with precision a shot over a mile. So recently as the Spanish War, messages to the commander of the blockading squadron in Cuban waters had to be transmitted by fast cruisers or torpedo boats.

In every war of any considerable size during the last thirty-five years commendable efforts have been made to make use of balloons. Repeatedly the hope has been extended that with dirigible balloons, carrying quantities of high explosives, an army might be annihilated by a single courageous aeronaut. It is needless to call attention to the fact that the high expectations held for the military balloon have not been realized. The dirigible balloon that would do these things, notwithstanding M. Santos-Dumont's sensational exhibitions, does not appear to have been found. Beyond assisting in scouting and only to a limited extent, the military balloon appears to be of comparatively little benefit to an army. When the successful aeroplane is introduced the military balloon will take its place with the old wooden three-decker man-of-war.

"Wireless" Applied to War.
The possibilities of "wireless" inventions are so great, and experiments have conclusively shown that the principle at least is safe and practical, that one may reasonably expect to see them extensively used in future wars, if they do not make of war such a dreadful holocaust that its very horrors will render it impossible.

The transmission of electrical energy without the use of the usual wires is still in its infancy, but its babyhood is robust and hopeful, and shows indications of a healthy future. Briefly, "wireless" inventions that may be applied to warfare, and which are either advanced or in the experimental stages, are these:

Wireless telegraphy.

Wireless telephony.
Submarine signaling.
Tesla's telautomatic torpedo.
Guarini's wireless "thunderbolt."
Tesla and Pupin's wireless percussion.

In all of these the actuating principle is identical, although the methods of operation and control are very different. At the present time, because of its constant use, which shows its practicability, wireless telegraphy is the most important in the group. Many things have yet to be learned about it, however, before it reaches the state of approximate perfection.

That it is admitted to be a factor may be imagined from the fact that all Governments now insist that wireless telegraph stations be directly under State supervision. Two reasons are advanced for this control: (1) the extreme importance, in time of war, of exercising supervision of all means by which information could be conveyed to the enemy; (2) the difficulty wireless has to contend with in the interference of neighboring stations makes it necessary for a government to limit the number and select their sites.

Tesla's Wonderful Torpedo.

One of the most wonderful war machines ever devised is Nikola Tesla's telautomatic torpedo, which, as its name implies, is something more than a mere automatic torpedo electrically directed by "wireless" methods. It can be operated at great distances, but its inventor has striven to make it in reality an automaton which almost "thinks" for itself.

"The general impression was," Mr. Tesla says, "that I contemplated simply the steering of such a vessel by means of Hertzian or other rays. There are torpedoes steered electrically by wires, and there are means of communication without wires, and the above was, of course, an obvious inference. And I accomplished nothing more than this, I should have made a small advance, indeed. But the art I have evolved does not contemplate merely the change of direction of a moving vessel; it affords a means of absolutely controlling, in every respect, all the innumerable transitory movements, as well as the operations of all the internal organs, no matter how many, of an individualized automaton. "Certainly, by the use of this principle, the use of electrical vibrations, an arm for attack as well as defense may be provided, of a destructiveness all the greater as the principle is applicable to submarine and aerial vessels. There is virtually no restriction as to the amount of explosive it can carry, or as to the distance at which

It can strike, and failure is almost impossible."

Fighting Machine Without Men.

Mr. Tesla appears to believe that we are approaching a period where, in spite of the ever-increasing machines of destruction, war will not be destructive to human life. "The advent of this new principle," he says, "introduces into warfare an element which never existed before—a fighting machine without men as a means of attack and defense. The continuous development in this direction must ultimately make war a mere contest of machines, without men and without loss of life—a condition which would have been impossible without this new departure, and which, in my opinion, must be reached as preliminary to permanent peace."

The telautomaton he has invented may be described from the first model: "A storage battery placed within it furnished the motive power. The propeller, driven by a motor, represented the locomotive organs. The rudder, controlled by another motor, likewise driven by a storage battery, took the place of the directive organs. As to the sensitive organ, obviously the first thought was to utilize a device responsive to rays of light, like a selenium cell, to represent the human eye. Evidently the automaton should respond only to an individual call, as a person responds to a name. Such considerations led me to conclude that the sensitive device of the machine should correspond to the ear rather than to the eye of a human being, for in this case its actions could be controlled irrespective of intervening obstacles, regardless of its position relative to the distant controlling apparatus, and last, but not least, it would remain deaf and unresponsive, like a faithful servant, to all the calls of its master.

"These requirements made it imperative to use, in the control of the automaton, instead of light or other rays, waves or disturbances, which propagate in all directions through space, like sound, or which follow a path of least resistance, however curved. I attained the result aimed at by means of an electric circuit placed within the boat and adjusted and tuned exactly to electrical vibrations of the proper kind transmitted to it from a distant 'electrical oscillator.' This circuit, in responding, however feebly, to the transmitted vibrations, affected magnets and other contrivances, through the medium of which were controlled the movements of the propeller and rudder, and also the operations of numerous other appliances."

—Philadelphia Ledger.



One of the great problems which face the Panama Canal commissioners is more difficult than that of labor. Sanitation was rightly regarded as of primary importance, and the measures to that end are rigidly enforced. This complicates the letting of contracts to firms or individuals who will perform part of the work. The question of nationality is also important. American labor expects and receives high wages. No far, at least, it has shown slight inclination to seek the canal zone in any such quantity as is desirable. Nor is there much likelihood that negroes from the Southern States will apply in considerable numbers. The Chinese exclusion act precludes the employment of coolie labor. Hitherto Jamaica and Martinique have furnished the largest portion of the men who actually wield the pick and shovel, but a late experiment in the trial of laborers from Northern Spain—the men who did much of the work on the Cuban railroads. Still another important question is that which relates to hours. The national law makes eight hours the legal working-day for American citizens engaged on government work, but to extend this provision to colored labor in the tropics would not only greatly increase the expense of building the canal, but might prove unsatisfactory to the laborers themselves. It was this consideration that led Congress to amend the urgency deficiency bill by exempting alien laborers in the canal zone from the provisions of the eight-hour law.

In reviewing the operations of the United States Service, the Secretary of the Interior states that the amount available for the work, constituting the proceeds from the disposal of public lands in the thirteen States and three Territories since 1901 is \$28,000,000. The projects authorized and approved, but not yet completed, are fifteen in number with an estimated cost of \$28,000,000, representing an approximate reclaimable area of something over 1,000,000 acres, so that the cost of artificial irrigation for these lands is approximately \$28 per acre. Nearly \$8,000,000 have already been expended on the work. The operations of the reclamation act has stimulated development in the West by arousing interest in private enterprises of similar character. The government has no difficulty whatever in disposing of the irrigable lands, since these are all filled up as soon as surveys are completed. Many of the holdings are apparently held for speculative purposes and in some localities relinquishments of homesteads filing in these irrigated districts are selling at ready for from \$300 to \$500 each.

Plans for a large naval station on Lake Michigan have been prepared for the consideration of the Secretary of the Navy. They provide for the expenditure of two and a half million dollars for the erection of a large group of buildings for the accommodation of at least a thousand young men under training for service in the navy. The establishment of such a station on the Great Lakes is the natural outcome of the liking of the young men of the West for service in the navy. The modern warship is manned not by sailors so much as by men with a mechanical taste, for the ships are monstrous machines. The Western youth with a taste for machinery and a desire to see the world is finding the naval service a pleasant way for gratifying both desire and taste.

The President has referred to Congress the dispute over the type of canal to be built at Panama. Of the thirteen members of the Consulting Board of Engineers, eight favor a sea-level canal, and one of the members of the Canal Commission, Admiral Endicott, takes the same view. But five members of the Engineers' Board, four of the Canal Commissioners, and the Chief Engineer of the canal are in favor of a lock canal. The Secretary of War favors a lock canal; and the President recommends that type, on the ground that it could be built at about half the cost and in half the time required for a canal at the sea-level, and that it would afford a quicker transit for large ships.

The Secretary of the Interior has revised the regulations for the enforcement of the law restricting Chinese immigration. The most important changes are those granting to a Chinese a reasonable length of time to produce his certificate of identification, and providing for more courteous treatment of Chinese travelers pending the establishment of their right to enter the country under the law. Hitherto travelers have been forced to remain in custody for several days, and Chinese who did not have their certificate of identification with them have been summarily arrested.

Secretary Taft received a cablegram from Governor General Ide of the Philippines, saying that the stories of women and children being slaughtered at the recent battle of Mount Dajo were sensational newspaper reports, not borne out by the facts. A few women and children may have been slain, he says, by the preliminary shell fire, but in the actual fight no one was killed unless he had arms in his hands, and all possible of the wounded were saved. The American troops, he thinks, not only showed great bravery, but great forbearance.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin calling attention to the limitations of the value of the inoculation of the land with nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Good results can be expected if the bacteria for a crop are already present, nor will any good result come if the ground is in need of other fertilizer, or if the soil is already rich in nitrogen.

WOMEN WHO WORK FOR WAGES.

Are They Injuring Their Chances of Marriage by Going into Business?

"No one will marry you, my dear!" says the alarmist to the young women of business. If they are young enough, they answer in their hearts, "Nonsense!"—whatever their lips may say; as they grow older the lazier repudiation may become tempered with a faint doubt. It is certainly true that the modern man—of the educated world—marries less early and often than did his grandfather, and any grand-mother can give you the reason. But, in spite of the increased cost of living, in spite of the turn given by sport to energies that once knew no outlet but love-making, and in spite of the comforts of clubs and bachelor apartments, still many men do marry. I wish I could say that the modern preference is clearly for the alert, self-helpful woman of affairs, the girl who has mastered a profession or the one whose trained mind can put through a real estate transfer or a deal in May wheat; in time I believe that this may be true; but, as yet, a limited personal experience says otherwise. We have traveled a long way since the odious Dr. Maginn made his sneering comment: "We like to hear a few words of sense from a woman as we do from a parrot, because they are so unexpected," but the level head is still out-rivalled by the curly head, whether like the admission or not. Scientists may prove the contrary; but it has seemed to me that the women who work and who are thrown in daily practical contact with men are less apt to marry than those who meet men only by lamp and candle light. Vanity suggests that this is the woman's choice, but I do not believe it. I believe that nearly all single women past thirty, no matter how brilliantly successful in their lives may be, are secretly crying in the wilderness; they want love and children, and the want can not be stilled or satisfied with anything else.

To the frank this would seem like an argument against going to work, but there is an argument for it so vastly greater that it overwhelms this—Which is, after all, only a general tendency and need not apply to the particular case. On the other side lies the splendid fact that the woman with a trade of her own does not need to marry. She may wait until love comes, with no anxious thought of "chances," no compromise with her heart or head; she may keep the door open for the best thing of all, instead of shutting it on a possible half best. If she misses altogether, she is not an economic hanger-on, a maiden aunt to be passed about among relatives, but an independent factor in the world's processes. When hope goes, she still has dignity and a purpose; she still has her independent personal importance. Whatever the risk, the sum of the argument is all on the side of work.—Success Magazine.

Queer Ways of Union.

Just at night, if you happen to be within the gates of Canon, you will witness one of the little performances that is supposed to deceive the profligate spirits of the night into evil intent, the while concealing them should they penetrate the deception, says the Chautauquan. Each little and big shop possesses a miniature fireplace built into the side of the entrance. Prayers, printed on rice paper, form the fuel with which to offer up incense to the "bogy man," who is supposed to make the nocturnal visits. Beholding the smoke, he is supposed to assume that no one lives within and therefore passes by, but should he "catch on" and stop to investigate he finds that the prayer papers on the altar bear inscriptions attributing to him

MAN'S PRIDE SHE BOTH DERIDE.

He Flipped Before the Looking Glass—Woman Not in His Class.

"Talking about vanity," said the pretty girl, "we aren't in it with the men, I can tell you that. You think we switch these handsome long cloaks of ours about a good deal this winter, but did you ever walk back of a man with one of those swell, padded, trailing overcoats on? I did last Saturday afternoon when we were out on our Broadway 4 o'clock promenade. I think I have never seen any living creature give himself such airs."

"And as for these little mirrors in the subway slot machines—put there for us, weren't they? Well, we don't have much show at them, I can tell you, for the men."

"I rushed down the 23d street stairs one day last week and hurried up to the mirror to see whether or not my face was on straight, because I had dressed in such a hurry. I stopped within three feet or so of the mirror and waited for the young man there to get through. Waited and waited. He had evidently dressed in a hurry, too. I wish you could have seen the priming he was doing. It would have made a girl blush to be caught doing such a thing—brushing off his coat with his spread-out hands, touching up the velvet collar here and there, putting back his face curls, raising his lint and putting it on half a dozen different ways, going through more contortions than any debutante you ever saw in all your born days, and me standing there back of him waiting my turn!"

"I was mad. Train after train passed and still he primed. At last he turned around and saw me standing there. Never blushed at all. Just slipped a penny in the slot, picked out a wand of chewing gum and sailed to his car."—New York Press.

The Right Word.

An Irish drill-sergeant was instructing some recruits in the mysteries of marching movements, and found great difficulty, says a writer in the New York World, in getting a countryman of his to halt when the command was given.

After explaining and illustrating several times, he approached the recruit, sized him up silently for a couple of minutes, then demanded his name.

"Fitzgerald, sir," was the reply.

"Did you ever drive a donkey, Fitz?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did you say when you wished him to stop?"

"Whoo."

The sergeant turned away and immediately put his squad in motion. After they had advanced a dozen yards or so he halted at the top of his lungs, "Squad, halt! Whoo, Fitzgerald!"

Reconciliation With.

It is said that Archbishop Ryan has kept Philadelphia in good humor for twenty-four years—the length of time he has been at his post in that archdiocese—and the story below is typical of the way he has done it.

"Your grace," said the Hon. Wane McVeagh, when he was counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, "our president here, who always travels with his counsel, will undoubtedly get you passed over all the railroads in the United States, if in return you will give him a pass to Paradise."

"Ah," replied the Archbishop, quietly, "I would do so if it were not for separating him from his counsel."

Over all the railroads in the United States except those they have translated from other tongues.

THINKS HE CAN FLY.

Russian Inventor Denies He Has Solved the Aerial Problem.

George G. Schwabek, a young Russian, has invented a dirigible flying machine and named it the aeromobile. Unless he is dreaming he has made aerial navigation practicable, says the New York World.

Mr. Schwabek's lawyer, Francis J. Nekarda, 300 Broadway, who is also his business manager, declares the inventor's claim is no dream. He told a reporter on Jan. 20 last at Stocky's farm, North Beach, L. I., he saw Schwabek go up in the machine, stay up in it as long as he liked, control it at will in the air, and come down in it to a designated spot when he was good and ready, and not before.

"There are two kinds of airships," said Mr. Nekarda, "the 'heavier than air' and the 'lighter than air.' The 'lighter than air' are sustained by gas-filled tanks or bags, and although they have thus far furnished the most spectacular results, I think all scientific men must agree that on account of their cumbersome and destructibility they are not practical. The famous Baldwin airship was on this principle. Then there are the aeroplanes, heavier than air; theoretically correct, but practically useless on account of the principle by which the moment you increase the size of your aeroplane, until the attraction of gravity is greater than the raising power of resisted air, down goes the machine."

"My client's idea is entirely new. Instead of merely propelling and steering his ship by fans or sails, he also raises it by them. His ship proper is constructed of bamboo or aluminum, as you please. From it rise vertically two masts, one at each end. At the head of each of these masts is a set of double sails or fans on the principle of an airscrew or turbine. They are operated by an electric motor installed midship in the hull and revolved at high speed in opposite directions they rise and lift the ship with them. The same motor operates also similar sails at the ends of longitudinal and transverse rods slung below the hull, adjustable at will, and controllable by levers so as to revolve at the same speed as the lifting sails or at different speeds. All the sails or fans are of aluminum, covered with plush to make them take hold."

"On Jan. 20 last I went with my client to a vacant lot at North Beach. He and I and two assistants carried the machine, which was really only a model 12 feet by 4. Mr. Schwabek entered the car and started the mechanism by hand, as the machine contained no motor. Although we were convinced of the machine's merit, we were astonished when it began to rise. Mr. Schwabek was in the air fifteen minutes and rose to a height of 350 feet. He came down ten blocks away, as he had agreed beforehand. He had made no application for a patent then, but has since put one in. He intends to enter the Deutsch-Archardron race for \$20,000, and is confident of winning. He has invited a party of friends to take a sail down Broadway with him as soon as he has completed a larger machine now in course of construction."

In His Element.

"Blank is back from Europe and he says he got to the highest peak of the Alps."

"That's not surprising. He's the scalliest man I ever knew."—Detroit Free Press.

The Prophetic Outlook.

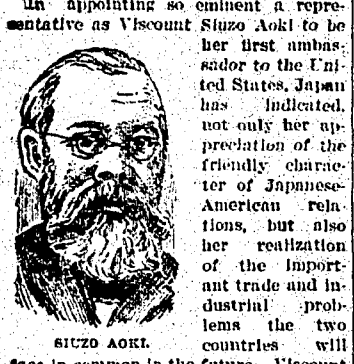
"Do you really think all this anti-railroad legislation is going to pass?"

"It certainly will if the 'railroads won't.'—Baltimore American.

The wise man, accepts just praise, but he draws the line at flattery.

AN ABLE DIPLOMAT.

Political Career of the Japanese Ambassador at Washington.



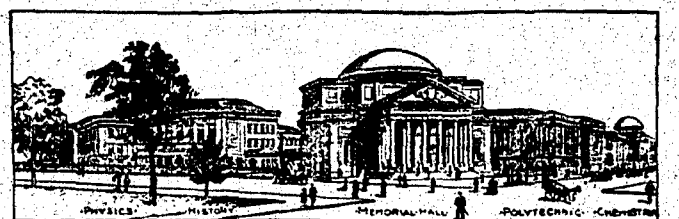
SAITO AOKI.

In appointing so eminent a representative as Viscount Saito Aoki to be her first ambassador to the United States, Japan has indicated, not only her appreciation of the friendly character of Japanese-American relations, but also her realization of the importance of the trade and industrial problems the two countries will face in common in the future. Viscount Aoki, who is one of the ablest and most experienced of Japanese diplomats, is in his 60th year. He has had a long and honorable political career. In 1873 he was secretary to the Japanese legation at Berlin, afterward becoming minister at the German capital. From 1880 to 1889 he was vice minister of foreign affairs, and from 1889 to 1891 and 1893 to 1900 full minister of foreign affairs. He has been twice minister to Germany and once to England. He is at present a member of the Privy Council of the empire, has the highest Japanese decoration, that of the first class of the Order of the Rising Sun, and stands in the first rank of Japanese diplomats, outranking Mr. Takahira, and even Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to London. In fact, he is one of the most eminent of Japan's public men. Viscount Aoki has had a German university education and his wife is a German lady. German, moreover, is more familiar to him than any other foreign language, but he speaks English readily. He represented his country at the Hague Peace Conference in 1899. The elevation of the Japanese legation at Washington to the rank of an embassy makes the number of ambassadors at Washington nine, which is more than are stationed at any other capital in the world.

Treasure for Numismatists.

A gift which numismatists will regard as one of munificent generosity has just been made to the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts. The donor is a judge of the Tribunal of the Seine—M. du Fay—and his gift takes the form of impressions of three thousand ancient and modern seals, collected at the end of the eighteenth century, from all the private and public collections of Europe to which access could be obtained. M. Louis du Fay, the famous philologist, was the original collector.—London Globe.

BUILDINGS PLANNED FOR GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.



The handsome structures in the picture are to be erected in Van Ness Park, Washington, and are to form the principal group of buildings of George Washington University. They are Corinthian in design, and Memorial Hall, which is the key to the group, will have a beautiful portico supported by twelve Corinthian columns surrounding the memorial to Washington. A fine dome of classic proportions will cover the auditorium, which is in this building. This structure is to be built by the George Washington Memorial Association and work will begin immediately upon all of the halls. The facades of all of the buildings will front toward the President's Park.

SAFETY IN RAILROAD TRAVEL.

Human Life Not Sufficiently Safeguarded by Traffic Officials.

Increased safety in railroad travel is one of the urgent needs of the day, says the American Homes and Gardens. Railroads have never carried so many people, never run so many trains, never put on so many cars, never employed so many men, never covered so much territory and never been so popular as a means of getting about as to-day; yet with all this has come greater danger to human life, more accidents, more serious accidents, more people hurt and more damages inflicted. The simple truth seems to be that the railroad managers are not sufficiently alive to the sacredness of human life. This is the most precious of all earthly things. It is something that once destroyed can never be replaced, and something the injury to which may lead to results of most serious consequences. There is a popular impression in Europe that railroad accidents are more frequent in America than abroad, because the American trains are run at a higher rate of speed. This contention is hardly borne out by the facts, since with the exception of one or two recently established trains, the fastest trains in the world are operated abroad. The numerous American accidents are due not so much to the rapidity with which American trains are run as to the carelessness with which they are operated or the indifference with which the American public at large views the railroad. An accident that involves a person not an employee of a railroad or not a passenger may be partly due to the injured one's own carelessness. An accident to a passenger is mostly due to carelessness in railway management.

MUCH LACE MADE IN MALTA.

Most of the Women on the Island Employed in Its Manufacture.

"If there is one thing that Malta is famed for it is its lace," reports Consul Grout of Valetta. "For a great many years it has been in demand in most countries, and to-day so great are the requirements that a large portion of the native girls and women are engaged in its manufacture. In Malta there are no machines for manufacturing laces, as it has always been made by hand. Recently, however, imitations of Maltese lace have been spread broadcast over the continent of Europe and England. Owing to its having been made by machine, the dealers have been able to dispose of it at much less than the genuine article."

"Samples of the machine-made article have been sent to Malta for criticism, and I am informed by good judges who have seen it that the imitation is far inferior in every way to the genuine article, not only in the materials used, but also in workmanship and design. I am informed on good authority that much of this imitation lace is sold as genuine Maltese lace. Germany is given as the place of manufacture. Maltese dealers are considering the advisability of taking such steps as will at least protect and keep pure the local market. Thus far no Maltese dealer has consented to deal in the imitation article."

A Remedy to Hand.

"Did you see where a powder trust had the government in its clutches?"

"What of it? If it supplies the ammunition, why doesn't the government go gunning for it?"—Baltimore American.

Many of our best home tries look very much like mother's apron string.

The Coffee Debate.

The published statements of a number of coffee importers and roasters indicate a "wasp" feeling toward us, for daring to say that coffee is harmful to a percentage of the people.

A frank public discussion of the subject is quite agreeable to us and can certainly do no harm; on the contrary, when all the facts on both sides of any question are spread before the people they can thereupon decide and act intelligently.

Give the people plain facts and they will take care of themselves.

We demand facts in this coffee discussion and propose to see that the facts are brought clearly before the people.

A number of coffee importers and roasters have joined a movement to boom coffee and stop the use of Postum Food Coffee and in their newspaper statements undertake to deceive by false assertions.

Their first is that coffee is not harmful.

We assert that one in every three coffee users has some form of incipient or chronic disease; realize for one moment what a terrible menace to a nation of civilized people when one kind of beverage cripples the energies and health of one-third the people who use it.

We make the assertion advisedly and suggest that the reader secure his own proof by personal inquiry among coffee users.

Ask your coffee drinking friends if they keep free from any sort of aches and pains. You will be startled at the percentage and will very naturally seek to place the cause of disorder on something aside from coffee, whether food, inherited tendencies or something else.

Go deeper in your search for facts. If your friend admits occasional neuralgia, rheumatism, heart weakness, stomach or bowel trouble, kidney complaint, weak eyes, or approaching nervous prostration induce him or her to make the experiment of leaving off coffee for ten days and using Postum Food Coffee, and observe the result. It will startle you and give your friend something to think of. Of course, if

the person is one of the weak ones and says "I can't quit," you will have discovered one of the slaves of the coffee importer. Treat such kindly, for they seem absolutely powerless to stop the gradual but sure destruction of body and health.

Nature has a way of destroying a weak person by least venturous, stomach and bowel troubles, kidney disease, weak eyes, or general nervous prostration. The remedy is obvious. The drug caffeine, contained in all ordinary coffee, must be discontinued absolutely or the disease will continue in spite of any medicine and will grow worse.

It is easy to leave off the old-fashioned coffee, for it is only a matter of habit. Postum Food Coffee is made of roasted peas, beans or corn, and mixed with a low grade of coffee and that it contains no nourishment.

We have previously offered to wager \$100,000.00 with them that their statements are absolutely false.

They have not accepted our wager and they will not.

We will gladly make a present of \$25,000.00 to any roaster or importer of old fashioned coffee who will accept that wager.

Free inspection of our factories and methods is made by thousands of people each month and the coffee importers themselves are cordially invited. Both Postum and Grape-Nuts are absolutely pure and made exactly as stated.

The formula of Postum and the analysis made by one of the foremost chemists of Boston has been printed on every package for many years and is absolutely accurate.

Now as to the food value of Postum. It contains the parts of the wheat berry which carry the elemental salts such as iron, phosphorus, silica, etc., etc., used by the life forces to rebuild the cellular tissue, and this is particularly true of the phosphate of potash, also found in Grape-Nuts, which combines in the human body with albumen and this combination, together with water, rebuilds the worn out gray matter in the delicate nerve centers all over the body, and throughout the brain and solar plexus.

Ordinary coffee stimulates in an unnatural way, but with many people it slowly and surely destroys and does not rebuild this gray substance so vitally important to the well-being of every human being.

These are eternal facts, proven, well authenticated and known to every prop-

erly educated physician, chemist and food expert.

Please remember we never say ordinary coffee hurts every one.

Some people use it regularly and seem strong enough to withstand its attacks, but there is misery and disease in store for the man or woman who persists in its use when nature protests by heart weakness, stomach and bowel troubles, kidney disease, weak eyes, or general nervous prostration. The remedy is obvious. The drug caffeine, contained in all ordinary coffee, must be discontinued absolutely or the disease will continue in spite of any medicine and will grow worse.

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Now, with the exact facts before the reader, he or she can decide the wise course, looking to health and the power to do things.

If you have any doubt as to the cause of your ailment or all you may have, remember the far reaching telegrams of a hurt nervous system travel from head to heart, and it may be well worth your while to make the experiment of leaving off coffee entirely for ten days and using Postum in its place.

You will probably gather some good solid facts, worth more than a gold mine, for health can make gold and sickness lose it. Besides there's all the fun for it's like a continuous internal frolic to be perfectly well.

There's a reason for

POSTUM

OPEN PUBLISHER THE BEST

When the maker of a medicine, sold through druggists for family use, takes his patients into his confidence by frankly and fearlessly publishing broadcast as well as in the bottle wrapper, a full list of all its ingredients in plain English, this action on his part is the best possible evidence that he is not afraid to have the searchlight of investigation turned full upon his formula and that it will bear the closest scrutiny and the most thorough investigation.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of the weaknesses, periodical pains and functional derangements of the female system is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for women's special use, the maker of which is not afraid to have his patients into his full confidence by such open and honest publicity.

A glance at the published ingredients on each bottle wrapper will show that it is made wholly from native, American, medicinal roots, that it contains no poisonous or habit-forming drugs, no narcotics and no alcohol—pure, triple-refined glycerine of proper strength being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol, both for extracting and preserving the active medicinal properties found in the roots of the American forest plants employed. It is the only medicine for women's peculiar diseases, sold by druggists, that does not contain a large percentage of alcohol, which is in the long run harmful to women's delicate system. Now, glycerine is perfectly harmless, and serves a valuable purpose by possessing intrinsic value all its own, and besides, it enhances the curative effect of the other ingredients entering into the "Favorite Prescription."

Some of the ablest medical writers and teachers endorse this cure, and praise all the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is composed—recommending it for extracting and preserving the medicinal properties of the roots of the American forest plants employed. No other medicine for women has any such professional endorsement, with so many any number of ordinary testimonials. If interested, send name and address to Dr. E. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his little book of extracts from the works of eminent medical writers and teachers, endorsing the several ingredients and telling just why Dr. Pierce's medicine is made of it. It's free for the asking.

THE BEST COUGH CURE

No cough is too trifling or too serious to be treated by the right method, and the right method is the use of the best cough cure, which is

Kemp's Balsam

This famous preparation cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, grip and consumption in its first stages. Irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes is immediately removed by the use of Kemp's Balsam.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas's \$4.00 City Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES & SELLERS MORE

\$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can

diverge this statement:

It could take you into my large factory

at Brockton, Mass., and show you the

infinitesimal speck of dust that is made

care more to make, why they hold their

shape, it better, wear longer, and cost

less than any other shoe made.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

CAUTION:—Do not buy shoes

without his name and price stamped on bottom.

Write for illustrated list of shoe styles.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

MIXED FARMING

WHEAT RAISING

FREE HOMESTEAD LANDS OF

WESTERN CANADA

Three great pursuits have again

shown wonderful results on the

shut acres in the middle of November.

Write for the full and complete

of the past season's harvest.

Coal, wood, water, hay in abundance; schools,

churches, markets convenient. THIS IS

THE ERA OF \$100 WHEAT.

Apply for information to Superintendent of Immigrant

and Colonization, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Canadian

Immigration Department, Ottawa, Canada, or to the

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DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA

**Brushed Scales from Face Like Fowl
der—Worse Under Physicians—
Cuticura Works Wonders.**

"I suffered with eczema six months. I had tried three doctors, but did not get any better. It was on my body and on my feet so thick that I could hardly put a pin on me without touching eczema. My face was covered, my eyebrows came out, and then it got in my eye. I then went to another doctor. He asked me what I was taking for it, and I told him Cuticura. He said that was a very good thing, but that he thought my face would be marked for life. But Cuticura did its work, and my face is now just as clear as it ever was. I told all my friends about my remarkable cure. I feel so thankful I want everybody far and wide to know what Cuticura can do. It is a sure cure for eczema. Mrs. Emma White, 641 Cherrier Place, Camden, N. J., April 23, 1908."

Up Against It.

"Sh!" whispered the burglar to his pal. "What's that?"

"Nothin' but a graphophone," said the other. "G'wan in. It's on the floor above."

"Ye blame fool, hain't ye got sense enough to know that everybody in this palatial place is asleep?"

"I'll be wakened up soon enough. Back out!"

The rear window was found open next morning, but nothing was missed.

Blissful Ignorance.

"This imported painting is not genuine," said the artist.

"Now, how's a hundred if you forget it?" said the rich man who wouldn't know a Michael Angelo from a soap lithograph. "So long as people think it is I'm satisfied."—Indianapolis Star.

Collier's Weekly Used by the W. T. Hanson Company.

Papers have been filed in Schenectady in an action for \$100,000 damages for alleged libel, brought by the W. T. Hanson Company, manufacturers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, against Collier's Weekly, for alleged false statements regarding the company and its preparation.

The suit is the result of the attacks made by Collier's on the patent medicine business and is similar in many respects to that of Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, against the Ladies' Home Journal, in which the doctor was awarded heavy damages.

Scriptures in 300 Languages.

When a translation of the Bible, which Rev. F. H. Price, a missionary in Guam, is working on, shall have been completed, the scriptures, or portions thereof, may be read in 300 different languages. The language of the natives of Guam is called Chamorro.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Powder FREE.

Write today to Allen & Company, 100 N. Y. for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder to shake into your shoes. It cures the sweating, hot, swollen, itching feet. It makes new or tight shoes easy. A certain cure for corns and bunions. All Druggists and shoe stores sell it. 25c.

Naturally Suggested Itself.

"I'm at work on a love tale, and I want a heading for it, but I don't want to use 'The Old Girl Story.' If I can find something better. Give me a synonym for it."

Brooks—Cheerful?

Worth Knowing.

That Alcock's are the original and only genuine porous plaster, all other so-called porous plasters are imitations.

Analizing Conversation.

"I rather prize myself on the discovery of another hypothesis."

"Indeed?" replied Mrs. Umbrax, a little doubtfully. "I had an idea they were quite extinct."—Washington Star.

A Step Forward.

"I see where that Hasty Pudding Club produced an amateur farce."

"That's his improvement. Most amateur hasty puddings produce tragic deaths."—Baltimore American.

Mr. Spooner concluded his speech on

the railroad rate bill in the Senate yesterday and Mr. Tillman replied to his arguments. The fortification appropriation measure was taken up and passed. It carries an appropriation of \$125,000 for the erection of a government powder factory and provides for a total expenditure of \$5,275,000. The House continued discussion of the legislative bill and a great deal of friction developed. The application of the rules Mr. Prime (Ill.) and Mr. Hordwick (Ga.) brought before with the force of the civil service commission wherever increases of salary or force were proposed, as well as other positions for which the managers of the bill could find no law. An amendment by Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) providing \$100,000 for a private car for the President was defeated on a point of order. After one-third of the bill had been considered the House adjourned.

There was no session of the Senate

Saturday. Hazing at the Annapolis naval academy was dealt with by the House in the passage of a Senate bill with a House substitute. An amendment making it the duty of cadet officers to report infractions of the rules was accepted. The bill repeals that portion of existing law which makes it compulsory for disreputable midshipmen guilty of hazing in any degree and substitutes punishment according to the nature of the offense. Pension bills were taken up and 235 were passed.

Notes of the National Capital.

Ambassador Meyer may be given place in President's cabinet in the event of Taft's retirement.

United States and republic of San Marino, oldest and smallest in existence, have entered into treaty of extradition.

The President has decided to appoint Manly Lawton, son of the late Major-General Lawton, to be a cadet at the military academy.

J. E. Markel, asked by Senate committee why he got carried for hotels in canal zone when competitor's bid was lower, could not explain.

Alarmed at the spread of tuberculosis among government employees, President Roosevelt issued instructions as to the methods of fighting the disease.

Hearings on the Philippine tariff will have been completed by the Senate Philippine commission soon and report made.

The House committee on the District of Columbia decided unanimously to grant Representative Wheeler of Ohio hearing on his bill for absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia.

Senor Garbino, the newly appointed charge d'affaires of Venezuela, has taken charge of the legation. When asked concerning the condition of affairs between France and Venezuela, the new charge d'affaires stated that nothing new has developed. He denied that President Castro had any aggressive plans.

CONGRESS

The rate bill monopolized the attention of the Senate Monday, March 23.

After making a long speech, Mr. McCreary, of Ohio, introduced a bill for the establishment of a fish culture station in Nebraska.

The bill abolishing the grade of lieutenant general of the army was passed by the House, with an amendment providing that it go into effect Oct. 12 next, so that Gen. Corbin and MacArthur may be promoted before their retirement.

The bill repealing the consular service and providing for increases in salaries amounting to \$170,000 a year was passed. In the afternoon the legislative appropriation bill was taken up. A joint resolution providing for the extension of time to Aug. 15 next for the opening of the Shoshone reservation in Wyoming was passed.

At Mount Dijo was the theme for an exchange of compliments among the representatives. Several bills of local importance were passed.

The Senate Tuesday passed the pension appropriation bill, carrying \$140,000,000. The railroad rate bill was laid aside for the day, and the fortification appropriation bill taken up. All provision for defenses in the Philippines was eliminated and the money for Hawaii cut to \$200,000. Consideration of the measure was not completed. At 5:30 the Senate went into executive session and adjourned fifteen minutes later.

The House was bound up in matters of small moment, that section of the legislative appropriation bill fixing salaries for the officers and employees of the House being up for consideration. Many proposed increases were lost on points of order and great economy was exercised. Having covered less than twenty-five pages of the bill, the House adjourned.

Wednesday the entire day in the Senate was devoted to the consideration of the railroad rate bill. Mr. Cullerson presented an amendment prohibiting corporations coming under the operations of the proposed law from making campaign contributions. Mr. Bailey then offered his "just compensation" amendment, and spoke on the subject. Other speeches were made by Messrs. Dooliver, Tillman, Patterson, Hayden and Knox. Mr. Bailey was interrupted by the announcement of his father's death. At 2:32 p. m. the Senate went into executive session to consider the bill of Pines treaty and adjourned at 4:08 p. m., when the death of Representative George R. Patterson was announced. The House adjourned immediately after it was called to order out of respect for the late George R. Patterson, a member from Pennsylvania, who died in Washington during the morning session. The speaker made the first order of business for Thursday.

The railroad rate bill occupied practically all of the time of the Senate Thursday. Mr. Lodge spoke in advocacy of his amendment looking to the enlargement of the interstate-commerce commission and replied sharply to some remarks by Mr. Cullerson. Mr. Lodge then spoke in support of a speech to the technical features of the measure. A joint resolution extending from June 15 to Aug. 15, 1909, the time for opening to entry the ceded portion of the Shoshone reservation in Wyoming was passed. At 4:55 p. m. the Senate went into executive session and five minutes later adjourned.

The speaker then took from the Speaker's table in the House, placed in the hands of three selected conferees and a request made of the Senate for a conference. There was much opposition, but the final vote was 175 to 156. The legislative appropriation bill constituted the subject for the remainder of the day. Criticism was made of the management of the treasury of Mr. H. H. Clark, who (Ga.) found himself opposed by both sides of the chamber in his endeavor to restrict the White House appropriation so as to eliminate a social secretary for the wife of the President.

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COMMERCIAL

The belated arrival of

storing weather stimulated renewed demand in lines which previously had lagged somewhat, but its effect was not so very enough to interfere seriously with construction and transportation. A better demand followed for fuel and heavy apparel. Manufacturing proceeds steadily, the leading producers in iron and steel having all the work which can be overtaken, while there is more effort to increase output in building, farm implements, heavy machinery and electric supplies.

Buying of raw materials is unabated and the average prices exhibits no change, although hides have been subjected to slight fluctuations. Leather continues strong and there is considerable activity in deliveries from the tanneries.

Building work exhibits sustained gain for this season, and there is further remarkable absorption of lumber and other needs, all bringing high prices.

Distributive trade is strengthened by conditions which mainly favor the outlook for spring business, shipments remaining exceptionally well sustained. The jobbing market shows unusual activity, many interior buyers being present who make liberal purchases in the principal staples. This month's sales thus far exceed those for the same period last year, the gain being conspicuous in drygoods, footwear, furniture and men's furnishings.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 29, against 28 last week and 25 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

The widespread winter storm has delayed the opening of spring trade at retail, causing some complaint of bad roads and interruption to personal buying at leading jobbing centers. On the other hand, the benefits of accompanying heavy snows or rains to the crops probably far outweigh the damage due to this cause or injury caused to small fruit and truck interests by the freezing weather. Wholesale trade and industry show no signs of hesitation and even the building trades have given little heed to the temporary weather setback. In view of the immense business for spring and summer offering. The coal strike situation is still a flaw in the situation, but signs of the conflict being localized are seen, and a general suspension of all work is scouted.

Jobbing trade at leading centers is large and re-orders for spring delivery are already reported at Western centers. Railway earnings for February and the first half of March break all records for season. Collections are classed as fair to good, export trade in the United States for the week ending March 15 number 187, against 177 last week, 184 in the like week of 1905, 193 in 1904, 194 in 1903 and 197 in 1902. In Canada for the week the number is thirty-three, as against thirty-four last week and twenty-two in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$1.00 to \$1.50; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, standard, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 42c to 43c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$10.00; clover, \$10.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 22c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 13c to 15c; potatoes, 43c to 62c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.00; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, white, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, white, 30c to 31c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.30; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, white, 45c to 46c; oats, No. 2, white, 30c to 31c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.72; sheep, \$2.00 to \$2.50; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 46c to 47c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 70c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 83c to 85c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 45c to 47c; oats, No. 3, white, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 65c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 3, 41c to 43c; oats, standard, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 62c to 64c; clover, standard, 52c to 54c; pork, mess, \$10.00.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 44c to 45c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 67c; clover seed, prime, \$7.87.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.15.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.67; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, red, 81c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 41c; oats, standard, 27c to 29c; eggs, western, 13c to 15c.

William Willett, who is suing Mrs. Mary Thaw for \$10,000 for the art window she gave to the Third Presbyterian church of Pittsburgh, alleges that she appropriated his plans, had a window built by Tiffany, which was unsatisfactory, then had him rebuild it and refused to pay him.

Circuit Judge Douglas at St. Louis overruled the motion of the police board to vacate Chief Kiely's temporary injunction restraining the board from trying him on thirteen charges of neglect of duty, and also decided that Kiely could not be tried on charges antedating his present commission.

GET RID OF THE GAS

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Strengthen the Stomach and Enable it to Do Its Work.

When the stomach is feeble the food lies in it undigested, decays and throws off poisonous gases that distend the walls of the stomach and cause interference with other organs, especially with the action of the heart and lungs. These gases have other ill effects. The nerves and the brain are disturbed and discomforts such as dizziness, hot flashes, sleeplessness, irritability and dependancy originate from this source.

Experience shows that these troubles vanish just as soon as the stomach is made strong enough to digest the food. In other words, it needs a tonic that will restore it to the work of changing the food into nourishment.

Miss Minerva O. Ladd, of Ipswich, Mass., says: "I had a weak stomach from the time I was a little child. Whenever I took hearty food it would cause terrible flatulency, and I would finally vomit what I had eaten. At times there would be the most intense pains through the upper part of my body. For days in succession, I would have to lie down most of the time. The distress was often so great that I could hardly bear it, and the frequent and violent belching spells were very disagreeable, too."

"My doctor's medicines gave me little relief and it was not until I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that I found a cure. Within three weeks a decided improvement was noticeable. The belching spells were less frequent, the pains through my body were not so intense, my food was retained and after taking the pills for a few weeks longer I found that I was altogether free from the miseries I had so long suffered."

Every dyspeptic should read "What to Eat and How to Eat." Write the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., for a free copy.

Crawford Avalanche.

O. PAUL HARR, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 29.

Constitutional Convention.

At the election to be held on first Monday in April, 1906, the question of calling and holding a convention, for the purpose of making a general revision of the Constitution of this State will be submitted to the qualified electors.

The ballots upon which this question will be submitted will be separated and distinct from all other ballots used at this election.

If a majority of the qualified electors voting at such elections, shall decide in favor of calling a convention for the purpose of revising the Constitution, it will become the duty of the legislature at the next session to provide by law for the election of delegates to such convention, whose duty it will be to prepare a general revision of the Constitution, which shall be submitted to the qualified electors at some future time for adoption or rejection.

GEORGE A. PRESCOTT,
Secretary of State.

The opposition to the requirement of the present primary election law, that voters shall be enrolled as to the party candidates they wish to assist in selecting, and that they shall not be permitted to select the candidates of the party they expect to oppose, is disappearing in Michigan very rapidly. It is a requirement so reasonable and so necessary, as suggested by Grand Rapids' recent experience, as to make a primary election almost a farce without it. The fact that several thousand democrats voted for republican candidates, at the recent Grand Rapids primaries, whom most of these same democrats will do their best to defeat at the coming election, is a more effective argument in behalf of a provision to prevent such fraudulent voting than could be presented in pages of theorizing. The party enrollment feature of Michigan's primary election law will be approved by all who favor a fair vote and a square deal.

Some figures recently quoted by Governor Warner, relative to state receipts and state expenditures are of direct interest and importance to every Michigan taxpayer. State expenditures have increased, but twenty per cent during the past ten years, while state receipts from corporations have increased over one hundred per cent, and the latter ratio does not include the much larger increase provided for by state law, which it is expected the railroads will later be required to pay. The state tax rate of ten years ago was \$3.20 on each one thousand dollars of property valuation. The state tax rate for the past year was \$2.60 on each thousand. More than half of the total state taxes of last year were devoted to Michigan's educational and benevolent institutions, and all increase in state taxes is due to increased requirements in educational and benevolent directions. Governor Warner is fully justified in calling attention to the above facts and figures and in soliciting their inspection and approval.

State Taxes.

The state board of equalization will meet this year in August to equalize state valuations. This is a function that is discharged every five years and upon the result depends the proportion of state taxes each county shall pay. The proceedings which characterize the meeting of the board are not edifying. Nearly every county will send its representatives and it will be the aim and purpose of every representative to make it appear that his particular county is the dearest, most forlorn county in all the state, poor of soil, run down, flea bitten, broke. The session will be a long drawn out poverty howl, with every county striving to its utmost to swear off its taxes. When counties indulge in such practices openly and publicly for the purpose of escaping their just share of the public burdens, is it any wonder that individuals are inclined to do likewise?

The present system of state taxation on values is burdensome, expensive to operate and unsatisfactory. There should be a separation of state and local taxation. The revenues of the state should be derived from the taxes the corporations pay, franchise fees and licenses. If these sources of revenue should prove insufficient then other easy to bear and easily collected taxes could be devised. The railroad taxes alone will amount to upwards of \$3,000,000; the insurance taxes yield over \$400,000; franchise fees and other corporation taxes would, it is estimated, make up another million dollars. Here is approximately \$4,500,000 in sight, needing but an amendment to the state constitution to be made available for general state purposes.

The separation of state and local taxes is one of the great reforms that the future should bring forth. With it there would be no more state taxes. The expensive tax collecting machinery of the state could be dispensed with. Titles to real estate would be simplified. The jealousy between counties and sections would no longer exist. There would be no more efforts on the part of counties to dodge the payment of what is due. It is a question also that if the state depended upon the railroads and corporations for its maintenance, if their influence

would not be exerted in favor of more economical administration of affairs. New York, New Jersey and several other states depend entirely upon specific and indirect taxation, and Michigan should do the same.—Grand Rapids Herald.

Additional Local Matter.

Such harmony as these four voices make, cannot be realized.—H. O. IZOR. Durand, Mich.

Mark it down that on the morning of March 24, the mercury was registered at 18° below zero.

Winchell's Jubilee Singers, at the opera house tonight. Fourth number of the High School lecture course.

The Ladies Union will hold their annual Fair at the Church basement, April 10th and 11th. Supper served both evenings.

Services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject in the morning: "The God of Elijah;" and in the evening: "Elijah on Carmel." A hearty invitation is extended to all to attend these services.

A burglary was committed in the tailor shop of George Mahon, last Saturday night. A fine broad-cloth suit was taken, and the burglar must have had knowledge of the situation, for the vest was hung separately, but was found and appropriated. There is as yet no clue.

The singing of the Nightingale Jubilee Singers was greatly enjoyed by a large audience last night at the Hemenway M. E. Church. Madame Green has a voice of wonderful compass, clearness and sweetness. They will give satisfaction.—O. F. MATISON, Pastor. Evanston, Ill.

Mrs. Mable Colburn will remove to California the first of April, and before going desires to sell all her household furniture, including a fine upright piano, new and all right. Prices will be made that will move the goods, to save packing and storing. Purchasers can call at the residence at any time and examine what they may want. The goods will be sold, and now is the time to buy.

That the constitution of Michigan is in need of revision there is no doubt, or that many improvements can be made. The question of holding a convention for this purpose will be submitted to the voters of the state at the coming spring election. If the vote is favorable the convention will be held and the revision adopted by it will then be submitted to the voters for their approval.

At the theater last Friday evening there was considerable "funny work," that ought not to have been in a civilized community. Some of the "Smart Alecks" will find themselves in trouble if they "Don't watch out." Another thing that is at least very annoying is the eating of peanuts. We advise them to eat enough for supper, to omit the lunch till the performance is over, and the people will be very thankful.

The protest against the participation by members of one political party in the selection of candidates for another party, is properly referred to by the Detroit Journal as a distinct violation of the square deal policy to which Michigan democrats have sometimes approvingly referred. Anything less than a square deal, says the Journal, in so important a matter as selections for public office must give ground for permanent dissatisfaction, whether the process of selection is directed by reformed or unreformed methods.

The question as to whether or not a convention should be held at some time in the near future, for the purpose of revising the state constitution, to be submitted at the coming spring election, is one of more than ordinary importance and should receive attention and consideration from every voter. The holding of such a convention and the changes it may suggest will not in the least disturb the constitution. The voters of Michigan must approve of such suggested changes at the ballot box before they can become operative. There will surely be value in the discussions of such a convention and no voter can know that he would not approve of the proposed revision until it is submitted to him for approval or disapproval.

WANTED:—by Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary \$20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclosed self-addressed envelope. SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

MAKING MARRIED LIFE HAPPY.

An English paper tells of an East End visitor's conversation with Mrs. Hawkins: "Where did you get that beautiful black eye, Mrs. Hawkins?" she asked. "It was the result of a trifling altercation with my husband, mum." "Dear, dear, dear!" cried the visitor, in horror, "what a wicked man your husband must be!" "Not at all, mum," retorted the other with dignity. "Awkins is 'asty, but he's a puffed gentleman at 'cart. I can haasure you that, after 'e'd give me this black eye, 'e sat 'oldin' a cold frying-pan to it for 'upwards of a hour, a-trivin' to reduce the swellin'." A little hesitation like that goes a long way toward makin' married life 'appy, mum, as I desay you've found it yourself."—Exchange.

School Notes.

Willard Hammond has been appointed "supply teacher" by the Board of Education. He took charge of Miss Crandall's room last Thursday.

Mr. Bradley has organized a class in mental arithmetic. They are daily practicing rapid addition.

Physics class completed Heat, and are now reviewing.

Now for a week's vacation. Then for the final spurt. Our wish is that there may be no cases of "spring fever." Look out.

The debate last week was hotly contested. Subject: Resolved that the pen is mightier than the sword. The negative won.

Several of the seniors are working on essays and orations. Willard Hammond won the valedictory.

Goldie Pond, Katie Bates, Robert Rasmussen, and Anna Nelson, have completed part I and begun part II Book-keeping. Several of the seniors have much work to do before June.

Morning exercises are now devoted to impromptu speaking, reading aloud, and debating.

Advanced short-hand easily written 100 words new matter per minute.

Miss Nettie Ferguson will be missed from the Grammar Department. She left last week for her home in Lake City.

To-night, the Jubilee Singers.

M. E. Church.

Services at the M. E. Church Sunday, April 1.

10:30, Preaching. Subject "Instability."

Sunday School at the close of preaching service.

3 p. m., Junior League.

3 p. m., Gospel Meeting at Mission.

6 p. m., Preaching. Subject: "The Early Ministry of Jesus."

Wednesday evening prayer meeting at the Mission, at 7 o'clock.

Thursday evening at the Church at 7 o'clock, (Standard time.)

You will be made welcome to these services.

The M. C. R. R.

Makes the following exceedingly low second class colonist rates to all coast points in Washington, Oregon, or California. Tickets on sale to April 7th. Rates from Grayling to Washington, Oregon and California points, via Chicago \$42.91, to Spokane Washington, only \$40.41. From Grayling, via Mackinaw to Washington and Oregon points, \$35.70, to Spokane \$33.20. Call on or address for full particulars.

L. HERRICK,
Local Agent.

march 7-5-w

Registration Notice.

To the electors of the Township of Grayling, County of Crawford, of State Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Registration for the above named township will be held at the town hall within said village on Saturday, March 31, A. D., 1906, for the purpose of Registering the names of all such persons who shall be possessed of the necessary qualifications of electors, and who may apply for that purpose, and that said Board of Registration will be in session on the day and place aforesaid from 8 o'clock in the forenoon until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose aforesaid.

Dated this 10th day of March, A. D., 1906.

P. E. JOHNSON,
Township Clerk.

The Modern Wife And The Money Question.

Usually it is the shadow of money that brings the first partial eclipse to the honeymoon, and unless the problem is rightly handled the eclipse may become total. The modern wife cannot be always asking for money and retain either her happiness or her self respect. The husband could not keep his business going if he did not have a pay-day for his employees or if he was careless about settling his bills. He cannot expect to keep his house going without a financial arrangement that will give it regularity and security. It is passing strange that this matter should be a constant difficulty in millions of homes, but it is a hardship which wives are supposed to bear uncomplainingly. She is a wise woman who rebels early and secures her rights, for she will never be a successful wife until she has her part of the income without days of grace or discounts. This is important; it is vital. Unless it is made plain and duty fixed, all her other purposes and aspirations will be forever handicapped.—From the April Delineator.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.75-5.50.
Handy butchers cattle, \$4.25-4.60.
Common, \$2.50-3.90.
Canners cows, \$1.50-2.25.
Stockers and feeders, \$2.50-4.25.
Milk cows, \$25-30.
Calves, \$4.00-7.50.
Prime lambs, \$6.75-7.00.
Mixed lambs, \$4.50-5.50.
Culls, \$2.50-3.50.
Prime medium hogs, \$6.50-6.55.
Yorkers, \$6.50-6.55.
Pigs, \$4.50-6.55.
Roughs, 4.50-5.50.

IT IS TIME



TO ORDER YOUR
EGGS
FOR HATCHING
FOR THE
Coming Spring.

Place your order now and get your eggs when the old hen is ready to go to work on them. Do not wait until the last hour.

Our Mating List

will be ready in a few days. It gives you a wide choice of the best breeds and varieties of poultry and at prices you can afford.

It Pays To Keep Poultry.

If you keep the right sort and take care of them right. With every setting of eggs we sell this season, up to June 1, 1906, we shall give the purchaser one year's subscription to a first-class poultry paper—the best published. It will tell you how to

Make Poultry Pay.

Send for our List today. It is for the asking.

Woodmere Poultry Farm.
J. L. HANNES, Mgr.
Grayling, Mich.

The Elite Glove-Fitting Petticoats



FOR SALE BY
Salling, Hanson & Co.,
Grayling, Michigan.

Township Election Notice

To the electors of the Township of Grayling, County of Crawford, State of Michigan:

Notice is hereby given that the next ensuing election for said township will be held at the town hall within said village on Monday, April 2, 1906 at which election the following officers will be chosen, viz:

- One Supervisor.
- One Clerk.
- One Treasurer.
- One Highway Commissioner.
- One Justice of the Peace.
- One Member of Board of Review.
- One School Inspector.
- Four Constables.

The polls of said election will be opened at 8 o'clock in the forenoon and will remain open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board of Election Inspectors of said township.
Dated this 10th day of March, A. D., 1906.

P. E. JOHNSON,
Township Clerk.

Teacher: Heat makes things grow larger, while cold causes them to grow smaller.
Johnny: Is that why the days are long in summer and short in winter?
Mama:—Do you know what a greedy boy is, Tommy?
Tommy:—Yes, mama. Johnny is a greedy boy cause he wants everything I want.

1878. 1906.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,
DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,
SHOES, HARDWARE,
FLOUR, FEED,
LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,
BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.
Farm Produce
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Spring and Summer Suits.

We take pleasure in announcing our arrival of the latest creation in Suits for Spring and Summer wear. Our Stock includes many Novelties as well as Staples.

LADIES',
YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION

Our spring lines are now practically complete—the offerings are exceptional. The stocks have been Skillfully selected with a critical knowledge of Style, Character, Durability and Value, as a visit to our store will attest.

A. KRAUS & SON,
Leading One Price Store,

Probate Notice

Notice of hearing Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford,
In the matter of the estate of Henry N. Eggleston, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that five months from the sixth day of March A. D. 1906, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the village of Grayling in said county, on or before the sixth day of August, A. D. 1906, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Monday the 6th day of July A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
Dated March 6th A. D. 1906.
WELLINGTON BATTERSON,
march-15-3w Judge of Probate.

Election Notice,

MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
LANSING.
MR. ABNER J. STILLWELL,
Sheriff of Crawford County,
Grayling, Michigan.
SIR:—In accordance with Act No. 325 of the Public Acts of 1905, you are hereby notified that a special election will be held in this State on April 2nd, 1906, at which time the question of calling and holding a convention for the purpose of making a general revision of the Constitution, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State.
You are also notified, that on the date above mentioned, a party enrollment will be taken, in each election district of the State of the voters in the respective political parties, as provided for in chapter II, of Act No. 181 of the Public Acts of 1905.
I have hereto affixed my signature and the Great Seal of the State, at Lansing, this second day of February, nineteen hundred and six.
[SEAL] day of February, nineteen hundred and six.
ALBERT DUNHAM,
Deputy Secretary of State.
Subscribe and pay for the Crawford Avalanche.

A Scientific Wonder.

The cures that stand to its credit make Bucklen's Arnica Salve a scientific wonder. It cured E. M. Mulford, lecturer for the Patrons of Husbandry, Waynesboro, Pa., of a distressing case of Piles. It healed the worst Burns, Boils, Ulcers, Cuts, Wounds, Chilblains, and Salt Rheum. Only 25¢ at L. Fournier's drug store.

A. C. HENDRICKSON

The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop and Residence on Southside, near Company Boarding House.
Grayling, Mich.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

Tonsorial Parlors.

OEO. LANGBEIN, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. Agent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

CENTRAL HOTEL

AMOS PEARSALL, Prop.

First Class accommodations. Convenient to Depot and Business Houses, for Commercial Travelers.

\$2.00 per day.

Grayling, - - - Michigan.

TAILORING AND Dressmaking Parlors

Third door north of Michigan Ave. MRS. COLBURN & STRONG.

Gasoline Engines.

REPAIRS A Specialty

AGENT for stationery, Gasoline Engines and Boat Engines, Mottisinger device Auto Sparker. Satisfaction guaranteed. Engines sold put up in running order. Address F. R. SCHLITZ, Frederic, Mich.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1905. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, standard time, as follows:

Day City.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Mackinaw
LV.	ARR.	LV.	ARR.	
1:10 am	4:10 am	207.	4:20 am	7:30 am
11:00 am	1:40 pm	201.	1:45 pm	4:20 pm
4:15 pm	12:15 pm	159.	1:55 pm	5:30 pm
8:15 am	8:15 pm	99.		
6:30 am	4:35 pm	97.	8:30 am	6:40 pm
ARR.	LV.	ARR.	LV.	
5:15 pm	2:15 pm	206.	2:20 pm	11:00 am
3:30 am	12:44 am	205.	12:49 am	10:05 pm
		158.	10:15 pm	6:45 pm
9:45 am	6:10 am	90.		
		98.	4:00 pm	6:00 am

Lewiston.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Lewiston.
ARR.	LV.	ARR.	LV.	
7:55 am	6:30 am	93.		
		94.	1:40 pm	12:05 pm

Joh'burg	Grayling	Train No.	Grayling	Joh'burg
ARR.	LV.	ARR.	LV.	
7:50 am	6:00 am		1:40 am	11:45 am

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday.

a. m.	p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.	a. m.
7 00	2 30	D. Fredric A.	12 05	6 00
		A. S. R.		
7 25	12 48	Fayette	11 50	5 15
7 45	3 00	D. ALBA	11 35	4 50
9 20		M. River		
7 40	13 15	B. J. n.	11 18	4 25
		C. Lake		
		B. Lake		
7 45	13 18	Ma Road	11 13	4 20
11 00	13 29	Lake H. D.	11 03	4 05
10 50	3 42	D. ALBA	10 50	3 42
11 10	13 55	G. River	11 10	3 50
11 25	14 04	G. Camp	11 11	3 50
11 35	14 10	J. n. River	11 06	3 45
11 40	14 13	Wards	11 02	3 40
12 05	4 30	A. E. Jord' n. D.	9 50	2 20
		a. m. p. m.		

Trains will stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are marked.

CLARK HARRIS, Gen. Manager.
W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 29.

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

Election next Monday.

Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Photo Buttons at the Novelty Gallery.

Penny photos at the Novelty Gallery.

Vote for the Constitutional Convention to be held.

Remember the date of the Fair, April 10th and 11th.

First-class dairy butter, direct from farmers, at the Central Market.

Watch for specials in our carpet department. J. W. SORENSON.

Do you want work aprons or fancy aprons? Look for them at the Fair.

Souvenir Post Cards at the Novelty Gallery.

First-class dairy butter, direct from farmers, at the Central Market.

Be sure and come to the Fair, and don't forget your pocket book.

First-class dairy butter, direct from farmers, at the Central Market.

Don't miss the battenburg display at the Fair.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Butler, Sunday, March 25th, a bouncing boy.

Wait and buy your Easter flowers at the Fair.

Come to the Fair and help the ladies buy a new carpet and get electric lights.

FOR SALE—Village lots, in the best part of town for sale cheap on easy terms. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE—A new milk cow, cash price. Enquire of Frederick Hennessy, 5 1/2 miles east of Frederic.

FOR SALE—One Eastman Kodak takes pictures 4x5, a bargain. Apply at this office.

Give the Primary election law a fair trial, and then decide which system is best for the people.

FOR SALE—A good young mare, first class driver, also buggy and cutter, almost new. Enquire at this office.

Take White Pine and Red Spruce Expectant for coughs and colds. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

A cord of old papers for sale at this office. Just right to put under carpets, or on the pantry shelves.

Use "Laxative Cold Breakers" every box guaranteed to break a cold, or money refunded—Fournier's Drug Store.

Prof. S. G. Searlight, the optician, will again be in Grayling to remain ten days or two weeks, on or before April 10th. Those in need of glasses will save money by waiting for him.

Our great offer of Review of Reviews, Cosmopolitan, Woman's Home Companion and the AVALANCHE for \$3.50 per year will hold good but a short time. Take advantage of it now.

Our subscribers will take notice that we cannot furnish the New York Tribune Farmer after March 31st at 25 cents per year. NOW is the time to subscribe. Sample copies will be sent out this week.

GIRLS WANTED:—Between the ages of 16 and 30 to work in the silk factories. Clean light work; good wages; steady employment. For particulars address BELDING BROS. & CO.

We give in this issue a synopsis of the Primary Election Law as passed by the last Legislature. Read it carefully for yourself and decide for yourself what you will do.

Do not forget the party enrollment, next Monday, that you may be prepared to take part in the direct nomination of officers, if it shall be decided to adopt that system in this district.

Sheriff Stilwell has sold his Cheery farm to Mr. Martin from Cole City, Ill., who has bought 120 acres more from the state that joins it. He will be here this spring to stay.

Ellison Payton Thayer, invaded the home of Eugene B. Thayer, at Absaroka, Montana, February 7th, amid great excitement. Eugene and his wife have recovered from the shock, but "Grandma" is reported as nearly wild yet—with delight.

An exchange, in speaking of a deceased citizen, said: "We knew him as old Tea Per Cent—the more he made the less he spent—the more he got the more he lent—he's dead we don't know where he went—but if his soul to heaven was sent—he'll own the harp and charge 'em rent."

The Ladies Union of the Presbyterian church will hold a business meeting in the basement of the church, Friday, March 30th, at 2 o'clock. All having dishes belonging to the society please return them at that time. All members requested to be prompt.

Sorensen for Carpets.

What time is it. See Sorensen's ad.

What time is it. See Sorensen's ad.

What time is it. See Sorensen's ad.

Wait and buy your Easter presents at the Fair.

See Grinnell Bro's great piano add on last page.

Ben Jerome is home for his Easter vacation.

Edith McIntyre is home from Pontiac for her vacation.

N. E. Jones has returned from a short stay in Bay City.

Harry Dean is home after an absence of nearly a year.

Don't forget the Jubilee Singers to-night at the opera house.

Beat butter and guaranteed fresh eggs at Metcalf's Market.

Reserved seats at the post office for the Jubilee Singers to-night.

Clean up the alleys, streets and yards. The flowers are coming.

Kathleen O'Hara of Bay City, is the guest of Hettie Balhoff this week.

M. A. Bates has sold his house on Maple Street to W. T. Hammond.

Mrs. John Little is visiting her sister, Mrs. Mertz, at Johannesburg.

Donna Hoyt of Gaylord is visiting her cousin Lillian Bates this week.

Bertha Woodburn in home spending her vacation, and playing with the baby.

Mrs. W. Hammond returned the first of the week from an extended visit in Bay City.

Mrs. J. I. Malaufant of Cheboygan is the welcome guest of her parents and sister.

Mr. Kerry has gone to Chicago this week on business connected with the flooring plant.

George Jerome left Monday night for Lansing where he has accepted a position in a machine shop.

Mrs. Catherine McPeak entertained a crowd of young people Monday night. All reported an enjoyable time.

Rev. W. S. Sayers, of Detroit, will preach at the Presbyterian church Wednesday evening, April 4, at 7:30.

Nice weather is coming, but our carpets are here now. Come and see them. J. W. SORENSON.

Selig Solomon will drive the rear on the AuSable again this year, and is now here building his boats.

Mrs. Osborne is home from her winter visit in Chicago, and several of the eastern cities, and H. J. smiles again.

Our type last week made us elect N. P. Olson village clerk, instead of H. P. Olson who was elected by the people.

M. Laur, the Gaylord photographer was in town yesterday delivering some enlarged pictures, which were very fine.

We notice by the HOLLY ADVERTISER that Philip Coventry has moved there from Detroit and will work his father's farm this year.

Remember that if you wish to vote on the adoption or rejection of the so-called primary law, next June, you will have to register on April 2.

The Entre nous Club met with Mrs. Lamont, Wednesday afternoon, March 21st. The hostess was presented with a dainty china tea set.

The Goodfellowship Club met with Miss Williams, Tuesday night, it being so rainy Monday that it had to be postponed until the next night.

C. H. Perry, D. G. Com., K. O. M. M., will be in Grayling April 5th, to attend a special review of Crawford Tent No. 192. Sir Knights are all expected to be present.

J. W. Sorensen has devoted one of his show windows to a decoration in honor of the Ladies Home Journal Easter number. Its arrangement is a work of art. Look at it.

O. Palmer was in Lansing last Friday, and amused to learn of the people in the central part of the State who thought the end of the world had come during the black storm of Thursday.

The electric lights were turned on for about half an hour in several of the cities, about four o'clock.

From the time they sang their first chorus last evening in the lecture hall of the new St. Andrew's church, until "Good Night, Gentlefolks" was given, there was one continuous round of applause. The singers are all artists in their different lines.—The Victoria (B. C.) Colonist.

The Editorial home was made glad last week by a brief visit from our old friend and comrad, Maj. E. A. Stinson of St. Charles. Maj Stinson is selling the out put of the coal mines in his section, but was called in on account of the railroads calling for the entire amount mined for this month, in preparation for the threatened strike.

The Nightingale Jubilee Singers held our audience in a splendid, not to say hilarious condition last night. Their music was highly appreciated, and you have in them an excellent company. The concert starts out with everyone pleased.—G. B. HARRIS, Manager of Course, Bourbon, Ind.

I have heard the "Nightingale Quartette" and Mrs. Virginia Green, who gave their concert in our church to a large and greatly pleased audience. I can highly commend them as a company of artists and excellent entertainers.—REV. W. H. STUBBINS, Pastor First Congregational Church, Iva, Mo., Ill.

Republican Caucus.

The republican caucus last Thursday evening was called to order by M. A. Bates, chairman of the township committee who was elected chairman of the caucus, Peter E. Johnson as secretary.

J. J. Collen, E. Kraus and Wm. Woodfield were appointed tellers, and the constitutional oath was administered.

John J. Niederer was nominated for supervisor, receiving the unanimous vote of the caucus.

Eight Ballots were taken for clerk, on the last of which, Peter E. Johnson was nominated with a majority of one. It was a good natured rivalry and no ill feeling manifest. The ticket is as follows:

Supervisor—John J. Niederer.

Clerk—Peter E. Johnson.

Treasurer—Marius Hanson.

Commissioner of Highway—Charles P. Robinson.

Justice of the Peace—Peter Asbll.

School Inspector—Lee Winslow.

Member of the Board of Review—Axel Michelson.

Constables—Louis J. Kraus, Nelson Corwin, Hugh Oaks and Hans Schmidt.

M. A. Bates, Richard D. Connine and Marius Hanson were elected as township committee for the ensuing year.

Democratic Caucus.

At the town hall last Friday evening, the caucus was called to order by C. O. McCullough, and W. McCullough elected chairman, and C. O. McCullough secretary, W. Havens, S. C. Peterson and E. Purchase was appointed tellers. The officers were duly sworn, and the following ticket was placed in nomination:

Supervisor—John F. Hum.

Clerk—Hans P. Olsen.

Treasurer—Lucien Fournier.

Commissioner of Highway—Julius Nelson.

Justice of the Peace—Robert McElroy.

School Inspector—William Nolan.

Member of the Board of Review—Hugo Schrieber.

Constables—Christian Hemmingson, James C. Foreman and Erasmus Purchase.

Township committee for the ensuing year, William McCullough, John Leece and Henry Feldhauser.

The Romeo and Juliet Company who held the boards at the opera house last Friday evening, was conceded to be the best who ever appeared in Grayling. It was of course expected that the great play would be put, as it could not be fully given on a much larger stage, but it was so artistically done, that those who were familiar with it as represented in our largest cities, had no criticism. The salient features of this most wonderful production of the great master were all retained by the artists of the company. Should they ever appear here again they will be warmly welcomed.

Lift your hat reverently when you pass the teacher of the primary school. She takes the battling fresh from the home nest, full of pouts and passions, an ungovernable little tot whose own mother honestly admits that she sent him to school to get rid of him. The lady who knows her business, takes a carload of these little ones, any one of whom single handed and alone is more than a match for his parents, and at once put them in the way of becoming useful and upright citizens at what expense of toll, patience and soul weariness!—Houghton Gazette.

The Woodmere Poultry Farm suffered from a disastrous fire last Thursday evening. The origin is not certainly known, but was probably from the explosion of a lamp in the brooding house, which with large central building, and office was entirely consumed. Nearly five hundred chicks were cremated, too effectually to be even utilized for roasts. The money loss is conservatively estimated at \$1,800.00, with no insurance. With the office, all orders, letters, papers, addresses and books were burned, which will add very materially to the work in getting things straightened up. Of course the business is somewhat demoralized, but only for a little time. The incubators are all full and doing nicely, nearly all the pens are undisturbed, the house and barns were saved, and Mr. Hannes does not let a fire burn out his grit or determination to succeed and we believe the project will prove to be, as we hope, a big success.

Judge Correspondence.

Another dance, and party, at Mr. Collis' Saturday night.

The mill has been shut down for several days on account of scarcity of logs.

Last Saturday Mr. Beebe was taken severely ill and a doctor from Johannesburg hastily summoned, who called it neuralgia of the nerves. He is on the road to recovery now.

Rev. Coombs, from Frederic, held services here Sunday evening, the first since Christmas, on account of bad roads and sickness in his family.

Mr. George Gibson called for Dr. Knapp of Johannesburg to see his sick baby, on Monday.

Mr. Simonds, a drummer from Detroit, has been here selling fine dress skirts and waists to our enterprising merchant, Mr. Ed. Douglas.

SELIN.

SHOES!

We are now getting in a fine line of Ladies', Gent's and Childrens' Shoes.

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

The New Jewelry Store.

Busy, Well, I guess yes! But can find time to put that sick clock or watch in shape for you nevertheless.

How about that headache, eye-strain, dizziness or failing sight? Do you want relief?

Always here, and ready to make all changes necessary to a perfect fit. All work guaranteed.

Ladies, have you seen these?

New Patent Holdfast Back Combs.

They never fall out. Come and see them.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Jeweler and Optician.

CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes, Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Comprodur Teas, Palatine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.

INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

One Dollar Garden Collection.

We do not believe that the values given in this collection were ever equalled by any seed house in America. It embraces only the cream of modern varieties, in FULL SIZED PACKETS. No better seeds grown or are sold by anyone. The varieties are of our own selection, and are now put up ready for shipment, so that no alterations can or will be made in the collection. The price of each collection is \$1.00, whether you order one or one hundred.

THE COLLECTION

Pkt	Garden Beet	Regular Price	1 Pkt	Eureka Extra Early	Regular Price
1	Premium Flat Dutch	4c	1	Cabbage	5c
1	Cabbage	4c	2	Mastodon Carrot	4c
1	Chantenay Carrot	4c	1	White Plum Celery	4c
1	Cucumber	5c	1	Iceberg Lettuce	4c
1	Black Seed Simpson	4c	1	Cole's Ear Watermelon	4c
1	Lettuce	4c	1	Chile Carne Beans	10c
1	New Stone Tomato	4c	1	Early Jewel Tomato	4c
1	Beckford's Mixed Peas	8c	1	Cupid Sweet Peas	4c
1	Golden Sweet Corn	10c	1	Vegetable Oyster	4c
1	Muskmelon	4c	1	Emerald Gem Muskmelon	4c
1	Yellow Danvers Onion	4c	1	Australian Brown Onion	4c
1	Radish	8c	2	Squash	8c
1	Turnip	4c	1	Rutabaga	4c
1	Snow Ball Cauliflower	15c	1 oz.	Guernsey Parsnip	6c
	Farm Journal, two years	25c			
	Total				\$1.75

Our Price \$1.00.

Send for Catalogue.

OGE MAW GRAIN & SEED CO.,

West Branch, Michigan.

WE DON'T

know much about writing advertisements, but when it comes to dispensing drugs, or in other words, filling Physicians

Prescription,

Family Receipts, etc., we are right at home, as our 30 years experience in this line of business will testify. We are at your serviceday or night.

Lucien Fournier,

Registered Pharmacist.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done.

At this office.



CLOTHCRAFT

It's Difference of Opinion,

that makes horse races, says Mark Twain. Its the same condition that compels us to carry such a large assortment of Men's and Youth's Clothing. Most of them have the CLOTHCRAFT label to show that they are all wool and correct in style, fit and tailoring. A plentiful assortment of Children's Cloth, Furnishings, Hats and other things. Buy now, not by and bye.

Grayling Mercantile Co.

The People's Store.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

C. Hanson's Building. Second Floor.

DID YOU ASK, what time it is? We would say it's Carpet Time

To convince you that we are right, we invite all to visit our Carpet Department where we have displayed an immense line of Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums and in fact anything pertaining to floor coverings.

LET'S SEE YOU HERE.

Sorensen's Furniture Store,

Grayling, Michigan.

Drugs. Patent Medicines.

THE Central Drug Store

N. ROLFSON PROPRIETOR

"The Best Drugs."

A new supply of

VINOL,

has arrived. The best spring Tonic. Every bottle guaranteed.

Bring us your Family Receipts.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

HAVOC BY A LUNATIC.

SHOOT NINE PERSONS, BURNS HOUSE AND KILLS HIMSELF.

Walter Potee Breaks Up Funeral of Relative and Precipitates His Own Horrible End—Huntington Fortune to Be Kept Together.

Brooklyn, Md., is horrified over the death of Walter Potee, an insane man, 28 years old. Entering his brother's house just as friends and relatives were gathered to attend the funeral of the brother's little child, Potee opened fire with a revolver, set fire to the house and himself died from gunshot wounds, but whether self-inflicted or not is unknown. Potee began firing so entirely unexpectedly that several persons were wounded before they could escape. The mother and sister-in-law of the maniac were caught in the kitchen and held prisoners there for some time. Potee then locked himself in the house and fired upon every one who approached. Nine people were injured more or less seriously by his shots from revolvers and a repeating shotgun. Of these a brother, John H. Potee, and William H. Miller, a brother-in-law, are likely to die. The crazy man found time between shots to sprinkle oil about the house and set fire to it. While it was burning fiercely officers broke in from the front door and managed to save from incineration the body of the child whose funeral had been about to take place. Firemen finally extinguished the flames. On the second floor of the house was found the body of the maniac, badly burned about the waist and with a gaping shot wound over the heart. Hystricists had fired at him repeatedly, but whether one of their shots reached him during the two-hour fusillade or he died by his own hand could only be conjectured. Potee is said to have shown evidence of insanity for six or eight months.

HUNTINGTON GUARDS FORTUNE.

\$40,000 Income Yearly to Divorced Wife Will Revert to Estate.

Mrs. Huntington's share in the great wealth of her divorced husband will be only \$40,000 a year, the income on a trust fund of \$1,000,000 in 4 per cent securities. This is the result of the terms of the settlement between the San Francisco railway magnate and his wife, preceding the petition for divorce. If Mrs. Huntington dies before Huntington does, the trust lapses and its funds become his property again. By this arrangement he prevents this \$1,000,000 from going to any of her blood relatives.

CLAIMS HE ROBBED TRAIN.

With Story of Getting \$50,000 at Galena, Ill., Man Surrenders.

Ned Conductor H. A. Sloan of the Pennsylvania Railroad walked into the police station in Lima, Ohio, and asked to be locked up. He stated that in November, 1897, he and two other men held up and robbed an express train of \$50,000 at Galena, Ill., on the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Sloan was held and inquiry has been made concerning his story. He is believed to be mentally unbalanced.

Three Freight in a Wreck.

Three freight trains were mixed up in a wreck on the Lake Shore road at Goshen, Ind. An east-bound freight train containing a number of cars of live stock stopped for water and was run into by a second train, demolishing many cars and killing a large number of hogs. Some of the wrecked cars were thrown over on to the west-bound track and were run into by a third freight train. Three trainmen were injured.

Scout Held for Assault.

Walter Scott, the Death Valley hunter, was arrested in San Francisco on a telegraphic request from the Sheriff of San Bernardino County, who stated that Scott was wanted there to answer a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. The charge grows out of a recent attack on a party that was being escorted to Scott's mine. Scott was released on \$500 bail.

Seven Killed by a Train.

Seven persons, representing three generations of one family, were killed on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway at Hass crossing, one mile south of Sunbury, Pa. The dead are G. W. Neidie, aged 65 years, his two sons and daughter-in-law and three grandchildren. They were on their way to a family reunion.

Fifteen Dead in Mine Explosion.

Fifteen miners were killed and twenty-five injured by an explosion of gas in the shaft of the Century Coal Company at Century, W. Va.

Richest Baby in the World.

John D. Rockefeller III, the new son of John D. Jr., is the richest baby in the world, as, if he lives, he will inherit the fortune of the great Standard Oil.

Chicago Degenerate to Hang.

Richard Ives, the self-confessed slayer of Mrs. Bessie Hollister, was found guilty in Chicago and given the death penalty.

Many Japanese in Want.

Thousands are still facing starvation in famine-stricken districts of Japan, in spite of foreign contributions and the passing of winter.

Omission Fatal to Verdict.

Because it was not shown that the "beer" sold was "large beer," a verdict of \$17,500 against three saloon-keepers and in favor of a drunkard's children was set aside in Chicago and a new trial ordered.

Preparations for Flight.

Mine foremen in the Schuylkill region of Pennsylvania have received orders to hurry the measurements on all inside work. This is taken as an indication that the anthracite companies expect a general cessation of operations.

Had Senon on the Coast.

Eighty-five lives were lost and fifty-four ships were wrecked along the coast of New England and the maritime provinces the past winter. While the season up to the present month was comparatively mild on shore, at sea it was one of extreme severity, especially in waters off the provinces.

Another Colorado Snowslide.

An enormous snowslide coming down in the Windfield and Clear Creek mining district of Colorado, killed, it is reported, at least half a dozen men. Among the dead is Harry Wincomb, the pioneer prospector and mining man of Chaffee county.

CANAL TO THE GULF.

Deep Waterway Association in Orleans, La. The Lake to the Gulf Deep Waterway Association was organized at a dinner given in Washington by Representative Lorimer of Chicago to the Illinois delegation and Representatives from St. Louis and Tennessee. It was decided to issue a call for a convention at St. Louis Nov. 15 and 16 to all the States directly interested in the project. Mr. Lorimer was selected as temporary chairman and Representative Haines secretary to take charge of the preliminary work. The specific purpose of the organization will be the promotion of a fourteen-foot waterway from the Chicago drainage canal to the mouth of the Mississippi river. Direct interest in the project is held by the twenty-two States bordering on the great lakes and the Mississippi and its tributaries. The general platform adopted by the association was a request on the general government to take hold of a project that would be of immense benefit to the commerce of the entire country. The project also showed the lake project to be the most feasible. The first appropriation to be urged will be for \$2,000,000 needed for the channel to the first lock. In all it is expected that \$31,000,000 will be needed to get a 14-foot channel to St. Louis. Between now and next November the Congressmen from all the States in the middle West and bordering on the great lakes will be organized to back up this demand for recognition in the rivers and harbors bill.

GAS ENGINES ARE CHEAPEST.

Produce Power at Half Expense, Says Government Report.

The full report of the tests made at the government coal station at St. Louis, the world's fair grounds has been made public. It gives in detail the records of experiments, which show that by using coal as a gas producer and using this gas in gas engines, manufacturing plants can save half or more of the cost of burning the coal under steam boilers and getting the power from steam engines. The report also shows that the cost of producing gas from coal, the best coal to get gas from, the cost of transportation, and of making the change from the steam plant to the gas producing plant.

WOMEN IN LAND FRAUD CASES.

Veterans' Widows Summoned as Witnesses To Expose Trick.

Deputy United States Marshal Rich of St. Paul has served subpoenas on nine widows of veterans of the Civil War, commanding them to appear in St. Paul, S. D., April 5 to testify in a land fraud trial. It is alleged that Joseph Wallace and his partner, Milton Elmer, S. D., secured the most of twelve widows and prevailed on them to take up homesteads with the understanding that when they had proved their claims each would be paid \$200. The government charges the defendant hired men to live in small shacks on the tracts, simply to create the impression the requirements of law were being complied with.

KNOCKS OUT RAILROAD TAX.

Texas Court Says Recent State Law Is Unconstitutional.

The Court of Civil Appeals at Austin, Texas, decided in favor of the railroads against the operation of the Love recent tax law, which is declared contrary to the commerce clause of the federal constitution. The court upholds the six injunctions against the State by the Santa Fe, Cotton Belt, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio, International and Great Northern and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

SNOWBLOW KILLS THREE.

In Overturned and Traction Employers Lose Their Lives.

While operating a snowplow on the Dayton and Troy traction line at Chambersburg, Ohio, William Humphreys, Bert Hoover and Gustavus Nicol were killed. The plow struck a horse that had become fastened in a bridge and overturned and the three men were crushed under two tons of steel that had been piled on the car to weigh it down. The victims lived at Tippecanoe.

State Must Control.

The House committee on Judiciary decided that the federal government has no power to control insurance companies. The report drawn up by Chairman Jenkins citing the opinions of the United States Supreme Court and holding that Congress cannot impair the police powers of the States.

An American Flag Rose.

Florists have been producing green carnations for several years by stopping the stems of white blossoms in a chemical solution. They are now trying to develop a rose with the American flag distinctly portrayed for use on Memorial Day, Fourth of July and other holidays. A jet black carnation is also being developed.

Mail Weighing Fraud Found.

Three thousand pounds of old magazines mailed in New York and declared to have been sent for the purpose of defrauding the government during the weighing of the mails to fix the price to be paid the railroads for the next four years are said to have been seized at Fort Worth, Texas.

Error in Labor's Plan.

President Roosevelt received a memorial from Samuel Gompers and a delegation from the American Federation of Labor setting forth the desires of labor in the matter of legislation, and in reply declared that the requests, in a number of instances, are against what he considers good national policy.

Hus Smoker for Women.

The first smoker car ever reserved for women in Great Britain left a big London terminus Wednesday for Liverpool. The windows bore a label reading: "Ladies' Smoking." The innovation attests the spread of smoking among English women during recent years.

Refuses to Free Dynamiters.

Judge J. H. Beatty in the United States Court at Boise, Idaho, quashed the writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George A. Pettibone, alleged slayers of former Gov. Steunenberg.

Kills Seven Men with Crowbar.

Information from Marion, N. C., is to the effect that in a fight between a foreman and Italian laborers on the South and Western railroad, the foreman, in defending himself, clubbed seven of the men to death with a crowbar.

Hold Banker in Land Fraud.

Thomas M. Huntington, a banker of Gordon, Neb., was arrested on a charge of subornation of perjury in connection with alleged land frauds. This is the thirteenth arrest in these cases.

Boer War Claims \$310,000,000.

The South African compensation committee, which is examining claims for losses sustained during the Boer war, has

completed its labors. The committee examined no less than 80,000 demands, the aggregate of which forms a total approximately of \$310,000,000. The sum of \$47,500,000 has been allowed for the settlement of these claims.

SAVES PUPILS FROM FLAMES.

Coolness of Teacher Prevents Holocaust at Haverhill, Mass.

The coolness and generalship of the teachers in the Haverhill, Mass., Manual Training school and high school saved the lives of many when fire endangered more than 150 boys and girls. Several pupils had their hair burned and one girl injured her leg by jumping from a second-story window. Instructor Bourne, intent upon the escape of the children after they were all out, found his own egress cut off and he was compelled to leap from a window on the second floor of the training school. The training school formerly was a factory and it was a three-story wood building whose beams and flooring were ready fuel for the flames. Almost immediately after the fire had been discovered the flames had leaped through the three stories and were bursting from the windows. The two-story high school annex was connected with the training school by a wooden passage, which was almost the only avenue of exit for twelve boys who were in the training department. Headed by Teacher Bourne, they made a dash from the second floor of the school house and, rushing through the flaming and smoking passageway, eventually reached the open air. In the high school building the 150 boys and girls were in four rooms. The fire seemed to come upon that building from all directions at the same time, but the teachers quickly formed the pupils into fire drill lines and ordered the march out.

TRAINED HIS ASSAILANTS.

Southern Railroad Foreman, in Single-Handed Fight, Kills Seven.

Using a steel crowbar as a weapon, George Haverly brained seven Italians, one by one, who were attempting to murder him, near Marion, N. C. Haverly is the foreman in charge of work on the South and West railroad, and had under him a number of Italian laborers. There has been bad feeling between Haverly and the Italians for several days, the men claiming that he was working them too hard. The Italians, it is alleged, combined to murder the foreman with spades and picks. They made a rush for Haverly. He, seeing them coming, seized a long steel crowbar and stationed himself so that he could not be attacked from behind. As the first one of the Italians came in reach Haverly swung the crowbar and brained his foe. The Italian kept coming on and Haverly continued to swing the steel bar until seven dead men were piled in front of him. The slaughter of their comrades appalled the other Italians and they fled. Every one of the men slain was struck squarely on the head.

SAFE BLOWERS KILL CONSTABLE.

Sodus (N. Y.) Officer Surprised Men at Work and Is Slain.

Edward Pullman, a constable and night watchman at Sodas, N. Y., was murdered by burglars whom he discovered in the act of rifling the Knapp bank of that village. The burglars first visited the home, Waterdown and Oglethorpe railway depot, where they blew open the large safe, stole a small safe and ransacked the express packages. They secured only a small amount of money. Then they went to the Knapp bank. They were drilling a hole in the safe when discovered by Pullman. Although five men were engaged in the job Pullman entered the bank and gave battle. A fusillade of shots followed, during which the constable was shot and killed. After the shooting the robbers fled, leaving the drill in the safe. When Pullman did not reach his home at the usual time the family became alarmed and a search was made, but it was not until two hours later that a bank employee found the body. The robbers were traced to Rochester, where they separated.

OHIO MAKES ANTI-HAZING LAW.

Bill Providing Punishment for Students and Teachers of Race.

The Ohio Senate passed the anti-hazing bill which originated in the House, and it now goes to the Governor for his signature. The bill provides that any student of any university or school, public or private, found guilty of hazing shall be fined not more than \$200 or imprisoned for not more than six months in jail or both. It also provides that teachers of schools who knowingly permit hazing are amenable to a fine of not exceeding \$100.

Whole Family Victims of Fumes.

The entire family of John H. Williamson, a postmaster at Scottdale, Pa., at Glen Osborne, Pa., on the Fort Wayne railroad, were found unconscious from asphyxiation. The family consisted of the father, mother and three children. The house was filled with fumes of gas.

Woman Decayed to Death.

Robert Grace, Zollner, a prominent young church worker, and her fiancé, Roy Shank, a molder, were found dead in bed at a boarding house in Mansfield, Ohio. Shank had shot her and then killed himself. It is believed that the young woman was decayed to the man's room.

Plan Union Labor Party.

Chicago trades unions are to be asked to send representatives to a convention to be held for the purpose of enlisting the interest of union men and other organizations in a movement to form an independent political party which will nominate candidates for all offices.

Hadley States Beliefs.

Violation of the law by great commercial enterprises is the most vital problem of the country; socialism is a false remedy, and the true solution lies in aroused public sentiment, says Attorney General Hadley of Missouri in a speech.

Free Individual Packers.

Judge J. Otis Humphrey at Chicago granted the immunity pleas of the sixteen individual packers indicted for conspiracy in restraint of trade, but holds the five packing firms for trial.

Process-Servers Called On.

John D. Rockefeller journeyed in secret from New Jersey to his son's residence in New York City, and saw his grandson, Attorney General Hadley called off his process servers for the event.

Leaps Into Mississippi.

Arthur Upson, a poet and literary instructor in the University of Minnesota, moved by a sudden impulse, leaped from a high bridge at Minneapolis and had a narrow escape from death.

Georgia Peach Crop Is Damaged.

Reports from many of the peach-growing districts of Georgia indicate a loss of 50 per cent from the crop. This means a probable loss of \$2,000,000 to Georgia growers.

Asks Damages of McCurdy.

The Mutual Life suit against Richard A. McCurdy asks damages of \$3,250,000 on the grounds of wastefulness and neglect of duty.

FOR A SAFER CHICAGO

IN THREE MONTHS CRIME IS TO BE WIPED OUT.

With 1,250 Men Added to the Police Force and Several Thousand Saloons Closed the End of the Reign of Crime Is in Sight.

Chicago correspondence:

Chicago is about to undergo a thorough house-cleaning. Six hundred new policemen will be put to work at once to aid the present force in digging the rubbish of crime and vice out of the nooks and crannies, and in two months another 600 men will be assigned to duty, and the work carried on with increased vigor and effectiveness. Chief Collins asserts that by July 1 habitation in Chicago will not be attended by the dangers incident to the pernicious activity of the stick-up man, the burglar and the degenerate. It will be hard for Chicagoans to grasp at once the full significance of all this. It sounds Utopian, chimerical—like the fancy of the dreamer of dreams. Long-suffering, crime-ridden Chicago safe at last? Are we within four months of the time when the pedestrian at night need not take to the center of the street to escape the lurking footpad? Is it possible that by midsummer the Chicago woman may venture to the corner grocery or street car after dusk and feel that her purse and person are secure? Are we to sleep in safety without prison bars at flat and residence windows and without revolvers under our pillows? Chief Collins says "Yes."

No superintendent of police in this or any other American city ever had the opportunity that has come to Chief Collins through the action of the Council in raising saloon licenses from \$500 to \$1,000 annually. This action was a two-edged weapon in the fight against crime, for it weakened the power of the enemies of law and order by eliminating many of the objectionable saloons and at the same time gave the friends of law and order the means to fight their weakened foe. The demand for crime suppression never was so urgent as now. The crime situation never was so menacing. But the facilities for accomplishing reform never were so complete. The broom is new

and the floor dirty—therefore the opportunity.

The announcement that Chicago is to have the first genuine house-cleaning in its history needs some emphasis, for there have been such announcements before. Now that the circumstances are such as to justify the public in believing that the anti-crime millennium is at hand, the public has been dazed a bit by the portent of the announcement, but after it has rubbed its eyes it will discover these very substantial facts:

The police force is to be doubled numerically as to patrolmen.

As the new men will be young, active, ambitious and uncontaminated by the blight that has settled over the old force, they reasonably may be expected to treble the patrol efficiency of the entire force.

There will be eighty mounted policemen immediately and more later.

The present detective department, which conspicuously has failed to de-

town, and South Portland. The Republicans retain Eastport, Bath and Ellsworth.

The New York State Assembly finance committee voted in favor of an investigation of the State banking department, naming former Chief Judges Parker and Andrews of the Court of Appeals to do the probing.

A movement is on foot among the leading lawyers of New York to take the nomination of judges out of politics, and to put forward for judicial office next year men selected and endorsed by the legal fraternity.

Newton W. Gilbert, Congressman from the Twelfth District of Indiana, will resign his seat to accept a judgeship in the Philippines, which he has been offered by President Roosevelt. He will leave for his post on July 1.

"Old Tom" Corwin, as he was familiarly known, Governor of Ohio, United States Senator, and Secretary of the Treasury in Fillmore's cabinet, used to say: "The solemn—all the monuments are said to solemn assent."

Congressman Gaines of West Virginia was arguing for the passage of the railway regulation bill when John Gaines of Tennessee, no relative, and of the opposition, saw a chance to interrupt. "Does the gentleman from West Virginia yield?" asked the chairman. "Of course I do," replied the West Virginian. "I congratulate the country on hearing his son in one speech."

During the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill in the House of Representatives the question of tariff revision was under discussion, and considerably applause greeted the statement of Mr. Rucker (Dem.) of Missouri, that the Democrats would go before the country in the next national campaign with tariff revision as its platform, and with W. J. Bryan as its leader.

"Every time I see this picture of the late Speaker Michael C. Kerr of Indiana," said Congressman Campbell of Ohio, "I am reminded of an old friend of mine who worked on a Boston newspaper. This man was the telegraph editor, and was possessed of one of those queer streaks of humor which he always used at the wrong time. When the story of Speaker Kerr's death came into the office my friend wrote this headline over the story: 'From gravel to gravel.' He lost his job the next morning."

The resolution passed by the recent reform Legislature of Pennsylvania denying an inquiry into the coal carrying business of the Pennsylvania railroad and other antiracket roads has been vetoed by Gov. Pennypacker, on the ground that it was not germane to the call of the extra session. He also vetoed the resolution asking that the session be reconvened to enact a 2-cent passenger rate for the railroads and to enable trolley lines to carry freight. These are expected to be the five issues of the next campaign.

Close on the heels of the announcement that Joseph Medill Patterson had resigned his position as Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago because he had become an out-and-out socialist, and while the country was discussing with unusual interest the expiration of his course, the fact leaked out that a private conference of leading political reformers of all sorts and conditions was in progress at the Standford (Conn.) residence of Anson Phelps Stokes, on invitation of Robert Hunter, author of "Poverty." Young Patterson was himself a guest, and with him were several well-known socialist writers and speakers.

Chief Collins and Assistant Chief Schuetter are to take night about doing a "Caliph of Bagdad stunt" watching the operation of the reorganized force and adjusting the long-needed "ginger" into the rank and file.

About 200 old-timers among the present policemen, men who have been on the force for 10 or 15 months are disqualified for proper performance of duty, are to be pensioned and retired.

One of the leading brewers of Chicago asserts that the new license fee will force 4,000 saloons out of business, or about one-half of the whole number in the city. The breweries will be heavy losers from this source, as they own most of the property, which will command much less rent from other business than saloons would pay.

However, the officials consider that the reduction will be only one-half of what the brewer estimates, and that the revenue will be increased about \$2,000,000. This amount will be turned into the police department for better protection.

IN THE GRASP OF THE STORM KING.

From Canada to the Gulf of Mexico the United States has been storm swept. From points in Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin reports of a heavy blizzard showed that all four States were in the grip of the Storm King. Chicago was visited by the heaviest snowstorm of the winter, and the weather bureau reported unusual downfalls throughout the Ohio and Missouri valleys and the northern and northwestern States, with heavy rains in the South. From various points in Illinois and the Northwest the heaviest March snow in thirty years was reported.

Colorado has had the most serious experience. At least twenty lives have been lost in snowdrifts. Fourteen miners at Silverton were instantly overwhelmed while breaking in a trail from their mine in order to escape starvation. Their bodies have not been recovered. Lives have been lost at other Colorado points, but definite figures are not obtainable.

Mills and other Colorado mining property worth \$1,000,000 have been swept into deep gulches, covered with tons of snow and destroyed. Thousands of cattle on the Colorado ranges, drifting with the storm, are reduced to skin and bones and the loss to stockmen will be serious.

The Southwest also is having the most strenuous experience of the winter. Throughout Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and even down into Texas the storm is sweeping. Nebraska has received a heavy snow, which has extended up into the central Northern States.

In the East the snowfall is heaviest in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland. Rain and sleet fell in New York, following the snow. Traffic in these States is retarded. In Pennsylvania the transportation conditions are so serious that some of the mines may have to suspend operations temporarily. Snow in Pennsylvania and Maryland is five inches deep.

Out in Yellowstone Park the snow is 22 inches in depth. In Helena it is 5 inches, Duluth 12, Indianapolis 15, St. Louis 8, Springfield 12, Decatur 9, Mowqua, Ill., 14; Aurora, Ill., 10; Kokomo, Ind., 13; Albany 8, New York City 6, Buffalo 5, Boston 5, Cleveland 6, Detroit 6, Kansas City 8, Philadelphia 5, and Pittsburgh 10.

STORM KILLS SIXTY.

Tornado Demolishes Southern Town and Devastates Strip of Country.

Sixty persons were killed, scores injured and \$300,000 worth of property destroyed by the tornado which devastated the town of Brooklyn, Miss., Monday night. The tornado came without other warning than that of a high wind, which soon developed into a gale blowing at the rate of ninety miles an hour.

Most of the residents were home or asleep at the time, and to this cause the great loss of life is ascribed. The tornado's fury tore houses to pieces as though they were made of cardboard. Those who escaped into the street were knocked down by flying roofs, cornices and other debris scattered by the force of the storm. Trees were uprooted, tele-

graph and telephone poles laid low. The town was in utter darkness, save for the occasional glimmer of a lamp and a candle.

By the aid of lanterns the dead and injured were removed to such buildings as had escaped destruction, the dead to one place, the injured to another. Physicians and volunteer assistants cared for the hurt as best they could. After demolishing the town, in which it is said that there is not a house left standing, the tornado moved in a southerly direction and blew down everything in its path for over sixteen miles.

According to the reports, the storm came from a northwesterly direction and was noticed by the people of Brooklyn some time before it struck that town. Realizing that the town was in its path, many left their homes and sought places of safety. Shortly after the first reports were received all wires of every kind went down and it was impossible to gain any details.

Idaho Arrests Self Socialists.

Leaders and organs of the Socialist party throughout the country are rallying to the defense of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who were taken to Idaho on the charge of conspiracy in connection with the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg. Through the party locals a call has been sent out to labor unions everywhere, soliciting pledges of moral and financial aid in the legal defense of the accused men. In the West, every effort is being made to organize popular sentiment against what the Socialists regard as the climax of legalized crime. Eugene V. Debs has not hesitated to say that guns must be used if necessary to prevent the execution of Moyer and Haywood.

A Point for the Packers.

During the direct examination of Special Agent Durand of the Department of Commerce and Labor in the case of the government against the beef packers at Chicago, Judge Humphrey ruled that the names of 200 witnesses, which the packers contended had been turned over to the Department of Justice by Commissioner Garfield, should be admitted as evidence. District Attorney Morrison said he had no such information, but the judge ordered that the government make a search for the names and correspondence regarding them.

Surplus for Woolen Trust.

The annual report of President Wood of the American woolen company shows a surplus of \$1,832,903 after paying preferred dividends. During the year another great plant for the manufacture of yarn and worsted goods has been started at South Lawrence, Mass. All of the various plants are now owned by the trust in fee or by stock purchase and are without any encumbrance.

News of Minor Note.

One Japanese fishing boat was captured and two others are missing at Honolulu on account of a heavy gale.

Prof. James Rignall Wheeler was chosen acting dean of the new faculty of fine arts at Columbia university, New York.

Announcement was made that the American Window Glass Company has again advanced the price of window glass 5 per cent.

Philadelphia police broke up a meeting of 200 anarchists gathered to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Herr Most, while Most was making an address.

The Highest Railway Bridge.

A notable engineering work is now being executed in France and involves the construction of a viaduct across the Seine Valley near Vaurien. This structure, known as the Fades viaduct, when completed will be the highest railway bridge in the world, the level of the bed being 424 feet 7 inches above the bed of the stream. There are two granite masonry tower piers which are founded on solid rock and rise to a height of 203 feet. These piers standing alone have the appearance of large chimneys, but their function is to support the three steel spans, which have the unusual length of 472 feet 5 inches for the center span and 378 feet for each of the flanking spans. The latter connect with masonry approach spans formed by circular arches. This bridge differs from other structures in the use of masonry instead of steel for the center towers, and the use of lattice girder deck spans instead of the arch construction of either masonry or steel, a favorite method of crossing such a valley.—Harper's Weekly.

Dangerous Devotion.

"Billings" wife thinks he is the greatest man in the world. "Yes, That's very pretty and proper. The only trouble is that she is getting Billings to think so, too."—Washington Star.

FOOD HELPS

In Management of a R. R. Speaking of food a railroad man says:

"My work puts me out in all kinds of weather, subject to irregular hours for meals and compelled to eat all kinds of food."

"For seven years I was constantly troubled with indigestion, caused by eating heavy, fatty, starchy, greasy, poorly cooked food, such as are most accessible to men in my business. Generally each meal or lunch was followed by distressing pains and burning sensations in my stomach, which destroyed my sleep and almost unfitted me for work. My brain was so muddled and foggy that it was hard for me to discharge my duties properly."

"This lasted till about a year ago, when my attention was called to Grape-Nuts food by a newspaper ad, and I concluded to try it. Since then I have



Michigan State News

ARMY SCANDAL WRECKS MIND.

Michigan Man Fined in Supply Conspiracy Case to Asylum.
John R. Hunter, formerly president of the Henderson Ames Company of Kalamazoo, and once one of Kalamazoo's leading business men, has been committed to the Kalamazoo asylum for the insane. His breakdown began at the close of the Spanish-American war, when he became involved in a scandal through which a large sum of money was lost. He was sold by the State military authorities and repurchased by the State at a price that left a large sum of money in the hands of the conspirators. Mr. Hunter was then indicted, convicted, and fined \$1,000. He is now said to be a mental and physical wreck.

FOUR GO TO PRISON.

Grand Rapids Boys Who Held Up a Grocer.
Judge Perkins has sentenced the four boys who held up Henry Grit, a grocer, near Grand Rapids. Sigge Nord, the 15-year-old who planned the crime, stole the revolver they used and ran back home to the home of the mother of the party; drew three years at Lansing because of his age. Ralph Tietema, Cornelius Dueten and Gerrit Hensselaar, all from 10 to 15, drew from two to fifteen years at Ionia, with the recommendation that five years be served. All four of the boys had respectable parents, but all have been implicated in other police court cases and are members of a tough gang.

MINISTER DRIVEN FROM TOWN.

Goblesville Congregation Acts When Pastor Strikes Wife.
Conducted to the railroad station and told to leave and never return, Rev. E. H. Dull, minister of the only alternative left him by his Goblesville parishioners and went to Kalamazoo. Mrs. Dull charges that a member of the Baptist church choir in Goblesville has been entirely too friendly with her husband, and the domestic relations of the couple were severed when, it is charged, the minister struck his wife in the face, knocking her through a doorway and injuring her painfully. It was then the members of the church acted.

DRIVES HIM TO POORHOUSE.

That is Allegation Made Against Daughter by Aged Man.
Louis Terry, an old man and a paralytic now living at Battle Creek, but previously a resident of St. Clair county, has commenced a suit in the Circuit Court in which he makes sensational charges against a daughter, Mrs. Theodore N. Kelly. He asserts that while he was mentally incompetent his daughter preyed upon him to feed her his farm in Battle Creek. He did so and at a system of ill treatment was commenced which drove him to the St. Clair county poorhouse. Terry now wants the deed set aside.

HAD BEEN DEAD TWO DAYS.

Body of Gene Bly Found in Lonely Road Near Urban.
Lying at the roadside in a lonely road about a mile east of Urban, the body of Gene Bly was found. It had been lying there since two days before, when Bly started to walk to the home of a relative a mile east of the village. Chronic heart trouble with which he was afflicted was the cause of death. Bly, who was about 65 years old, recently returned from Dakota, where he had taken up a claim of 160 acres, and had been visiting at his old home at Urban, where he had lived for twenty-five years.

STORK EVER ON THE WING.

Made Headway Against Grim Reaper in February.
The stork continues to make headway against the grim old man with the scythe. During the month of February there were 3,807 births in Michigan and 2,751 deaths. The birth rate shows a considerable decrease compared with the month of January, while the death rate shows a considerable decrease compared with the month of January. Pneumonia leads, among the causes of death, with 257 victims during the month. Tuberculosis is second, with a record of 198 deaths. One death from smallpox is reported.

JAP IN FIRST IS ORATORY.

Wins Michigan Contest and Gets Chicago Alumni Medal.
K. S. Inui, a Japanese student, won first honors in the annual oratorical contest of the University of Michigan and received \$100 in gold and the Chicago alumni gold medal. His subject was "The Mission of New Japan." The final contest was the result of a sitting down process from all classes with 150 student orators started. Inui will represent Michigan in the northern oratorical league contest.

BURGLARS ARE CONVICTED.

Armed Men Who Fled Before Store Picked Up at Adrian.
Thomas Richards and John Kinney, alias Samuel Smith, were found guilty of burglary by a jury in Adrian. These are the men who entered the store of Frank Ely, at Packard, on the night of Dec. 31. Joseph Smith, who lived over the store, drove away with a storekeeper in the face of a fusillade. During the chase the man in the store escaped. They were arrested at Waukegan, Ohio.

MINE POWER HOUSE BURNS.

Fire at Bay Mine Does \$15,000 Damage and Affects 150 Men.
The power house at Bay Mine No. 2, Bay City, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of about \$15,000. The mine will be out of commission for a month and about 150 men are affected. The triple was saved after a hard fight by a bucket brigade. The origin of the fire is not known. Most of the machinery is ruined, but in the engine room there is a considerable amount of salvage.

Congressman Boys Newspaper.
The Grand Rapids Herald states that Ralph H. Booth of Detroit, who holds a controlling interest in the paper, has sold it to Congressman William Alden Smith. **Stork's Visits Are Regular.**
Although there are only about 1,500 adults in Dollar Bay, of almost 2,000 population the stork being children in school, the stork has paid 250 visits in the past eleven months, or at the rate of once every four days. Considering the number of inhabitants it is believed that town, whose chief industry is copper smelting, leads all others on the big family question.

ALLEGED JEWELRY SMUGGLER.

Canadian Customs Officers Take Valuable from Young Woman.
An amount of jewelry, which has not been appraised, but the value of which has been estimated at various amounts from \$2,000 up to \$40,000, was seized by the Canadian customs authorities on the ground that it had been smuggled from the United States. Part of the jewelry was taken from the person of a young woman known in Detroit as Mrs. Gus Kleiser of Toronto, when she crossed the Detroit river from Detroit to Windsor. The remainder was seized at her home in Toronto, word having been sent there by wire as soon as she was placed under arrest. The woman is said to be the wife of a Toronto jeweler and to have been for about ten years a commercial traveler, selling jewelry all through Canada, as far as the Pacific coast, and carrying stocks valued as high as \$10,000 to \$12,000. It is said she was ready to start on a four months' trip when the seizure was made. The owner was not held in custody, and it is considered probable that a determined legal fight will be made to recover the jewelry.

NOW A MENTAL WRECK.

F. R. Hunter Committed to Insane Asylum at Kalamazoo.
John R. Hunter, formerly president of the Henderson Ames Company of Kalamazoo and once one of Kalamazoo's leading business men, has been committed to the asylum for the insane. His breakdown began at the close of the Spanish-American war, when he became involved in a scandal through which a large amount of money was lost. He was sold by the State military authorities and repurchased by the State at a price that left a large sum of money in the hands of the conspirators. Hunter was indicted, convicted, and fined \$1,000. He is said to be a mental and physical wreck.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL REPORT.

Shows Gross Increase of \$1,700,925, Net Decrease of \$13,978.
The sixtieth annual report of the Michigan Central railroad for the year ending Dec. 31, 1905, given out at Detroit, shows a decrease in net earnings amounting to \$13,978. The gross earnings for the year aggregated \$23,283,848, an increase of \$1,700,925, but the expenses of operation increased \$1,824,001. The total number of miles operated, including leased lines, is 1,745. The cost of the road and equipment is set down at \$10,511,720, and the total assets at \$95,163,880.

DROWNED HIMSELF IN WELL.

Getting up out of a sick bed, Wesley Goodfellow of St. Charles ran out doors and jumped in a well. Mrs. Goodfellow is seriously ill and the daughter, aged 16, who is very frail, was the only occupant of the house. She had been searching for him for several hours. Finally the well was investigated and the body found. It is believed he was temporarily insane.

Beligians in Race Battle.

Thirty-five citizens of Michigan, Michigan county, and sixteen Belgian sections have been indicted in a fierce race fight at Montague. Revolvers, knives and weapons were used. Several of the combatants are at the point of death. The trouble arose over an alleged insult to the Belgian nationality.

Panched the Preacher.

Rev. S. C. Strickland, the strenuous head of the Anti-Saloon League, was punched by Joe Letson, a carpenter, on the street at South Haven. Letson declared he had drunk with Strickland several times, and to this statement the preacher took exception.

Brief State Happenings.

Bay City has 150 saloons.
Lansing will have an artificial ice plant.
Three Rivers will have an old-fashioned county fair next fall.
A Sparta man was fined and imprisoned for keeping a "blind pig."
Jarvis C. Train, Lowell horseman, died as result of kick from animal.
The event mill at Elk Rapids is in operation, after being closed all winter.
A Goblesville preacher was driven from town by parishioners after trouble with wife.
A Grand Rapids cigarette smoker is a kleptomaniac caused by use of "coffin nails."
A Bay City man, while dancing about in his office, fell and broke both bones of his leg.
By the explosion of gasoline at Mr. Pleasant, one man was blown through a window.
A St. Joseph teamster found a gold bracelet set with diamonds in dirt taken from a catch basin.
Two mad dogs caused terror north of Monroe. Horses, cattle and hogs have been bitten by the animals.
A Traverse City man fell fifteen feet through a trap door with a tray of dishes, and escaped without serious injury.
Work on the \$200,000 plant of the Michigan Paper Co. at Platteau has been commenced. It is to be completed Oct. 1.
Marshall citizens are agitating the subject of giving the Mayor a yearly salary of \$100 instead of the meager sum of \$50.
A Peanut lodged in the bronchial tubes of a 5-year-old Marion Ramsey, but pneumonia develops, child will recover.
There is a scarcity of men in Iron River district. A hundred or more men could secure employment at good wages.
David Hooley, a blind pensioner of the Civil War, who received \$100 a month from the government, is dead at Hart, aged 81.
Mrs. Cornelia Botesma and her 1-year-old child were struck by a Michigan Central passenger train near Grand Rapids while driving across the track. The child was instantly killed, and the other died at Butterworth hospital.
William A. Arnold, ex-United States Congressman, a millionaire and associate of John P. Doolittle, founder of DuPont, Pa., was suddenly at Hackley hospital in Muskogee. He was one of the bright minds in Congress and was regarded as among the ablest attorneys of the country. He leaves a widow and four children.

An Ann Arbor man lost a finger by catching his ring on a nail as he jumped from a ladder, tearing off the flesh. The finger was amputated.

Joseph Erditz, Jr., of Menominee has been confined in bed five months suffering from blood poisoning caused by venereal disease.

Charles E. Pierson, 35, junior member of the Young Men's Association of Grand Haven, committed suicide by hanging himself with a cloth.

J. Frederickson of Gaylord is engaged in the construction of a large saw for use this spring and summer in getting dead heads out of Otsego lake.

POLITICAL COMMENT

Party Maintaining Its Reputation.

Every once in a while we hear complaints from no one knows where, about extravagance of the national administration. It has been feared we would have a large deficit, but the croakers are disappointed. In those words so common in the platform of a party which does things right, the Republicans may "point with pride" at the present condition of our nation's finances. A recent writer on the subject says:

"For the fiscal year that began July 1, the government receipts are now ahead of expenditures. The surplus at the end of last month was \$1,102,000. Yet \$12,000,000 has been spent on public works this year, mainly on Panama canal account. A payment of more than \$60,000,000 on that great enterprise explains all but an inconsiderable part of the deficit since May 1, 1904. It is a good time to look back over the financial record of Republicans since they resumed control of the treasury nine years ago, a period including the Spanish war. The years of deficit during the nine years ending with June 30 last give a total of \$211,750,482. The years of surplus in the same time have a total of \$302,830,087. The net surplus since the Republicans returned to power in 1897 is \$91,079,605."

It is a great showing when it is remembered that a war was fought with Spain and one in the Philippines; that a large payment was made to Spain for the islands, and that \$90,000,000 cash has thus far been drawn from the treasury for Panama expenditures. During nearly all these years the Dingley tariff has been in operation. Its practical wisdom has been abundantly proved in war and peace, in an era of remarkable territorial and industrial expansion, and of great public undertakings. It is easy to stand pat on such results. Government expenses increase continually, but the Dingley tariff has kept up with the demands and is bringing in more revenue this year than the treasury officials predicted. The war taxes were repealed so long ago that they are almost forgotten. Republicans can point with honest pride to their government balance sheet.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

For Shame!

A number of newspapers are indulging in sneering paragraphs about the officers and soldiers who stormed Mount Dajo and freed the peaceful people of Jolo from the affliction of its outlaw band, because some women and children were killed in the fight.

Of course no one regrets more than the men who did it, either by mischance or to save their own lives, the killing of these women and children. Such things are the saddest incidents of war, but they are unavoidable, especially in war with savages. For the savage regards woman and child as a purely personal possession, to be used, exposed to danger, or destroyed, just as he would his gun or his knife. The blame for the killing of these women and children rests not with our soldiers, who could not avoid it, but with the savage fanatics who were their natural protectors.

And at whom do the editorial wits sneer when they reproach the American army with killing women and children? At their own country, at their own fellow citizens, and, perchance, at some kinsman of their own blood upon whom the terrible necessity may have fallen.

These would-be wits should be silent on grounds of self-respect, even if they have no respect for brave men upholding peace and the laws. Why cannot we at least be decent to ourselves? Why add to the sorrows of a terrible necessity to men who meet it in doing their duty? For shame!—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Sweeping Move Against Trusts.

The trusts have received a blow from the Supreme Court. According to a decision just given, officials of corporations called by grand juries must answer all questions. Concerns will be forced to produce their books and papers when actions are brought against them by the government.

According to the decision, individuals may have immunity from self-incrimination, but corporations are not. In other words, they must convict themselves, providing the evidence found in their books and papers is of an illegal nature. A corporation can, therefore, be forced to testify against itself. No concern which is facing proceedings can avoid convicting itself if any of its acts have been illegal. The decision which has such a broad scope was handed down in cases involving the paper and tobacco combines. Considered in its entirety, it constitutes one of the most sweeping moves ever made against the trusts.

The decision gives the prosecution a new and greater power, which can be used with telling effect. Attorney General Moody and Commissioner of Corporations Gurnea are pleased at the principle laid down by the tribunal, for it places the trust within their grasp. This corporation has been fighting on the very question of immunity.—South Bend (Ind.) Tribune.

Democrats Too Radical.

The Ohio State senate demonstrated a dislike for too much civil service by defeating a bill which provided for the establishment of civil service in the charitable and penal institutions of the State and certain State departments. One of the arguments made against the measure on the floor of the Senate was that there is a danger of going too fast in reform legislation, and that "the people should be given a chance to see how they like their new harness before going further." This is sound argument. One of the weaknesses of the radical wing of the Democratic party is that its leaders would upset all traditions and existing laws, including many of those principles upon which our nation has flourished and grown great and through which our people are prosperous and happy.—Exchange.

False!

Comedian—The old gentleman on the stage door said that every time he looked at you he was reminded of his boyhood days.
Soubrette—Ah, because I look so young, I presume?
Comedian—No, because you wear a switch.

Republican Surplus Again.

For the fiscal year that began July 1, the government receipts are now ahead of expenditures. The surplus at the end of last month was \$1,102,000. Yet \$12,000,000 has been spent on public works this year, mainly on Panama

Sunday School LESSON FOR APRIL 1.

The Two Foundations.—Matt. 7:15-20.

Golden Text.—He ye doers of the Word, and not hearers only.—James 1:22.

You doubtless know of many persons whose chief aim in life seems to be self-culture. They wish to learn all they can, to have wide experience of life, and to become as perfect in mind and body as is possible. They wish also, perhaps, to be cultured in a spiritual sense. With these ends in view they attend lectures, concerts, theaters and churches, they read all sorts of books and they travel and go in for sports and "physical culture."

Now it is a good thing to have a hunger for culture in all good ways, but it is absolutely necessary, if we are to be really disciples of Christ, that we should be something more than recipients of good; we must also be dispensers of good. It is good to receive. It is good to perfect ourselves and all our powers in every way we can. It is particularly good to study and listen to the Word of God. But we must not stop at being hearers; we must go on to being "doers of the Word."

Notes.
False Prophets.—Prophecy was one of the special gifts of the Spirit to the early church. To prophecy is, literally, to speak for another. The prophets seem to have been qualified by the Holy Spirit to teach with special authority in His name. The forecasting of future events was not a necessary part of their service, though there are instances mentioned in which predictions were made by some of them. Their principal function was to proclaim the thoughts of God and His demands upon men.

False prophets were persons who undertook to do this on their own responsibility, leaving to God and the gift of prophecy from the Holy Spirit the responsibility.

Jesus told His disciples that they could recognize false prophets by their fruits, and to those who have any clear appreciation of the character of Christ and of His life it should never be very difficult to discern the difference between the false prophet and the true prophet. Jesus was meek and humble. He was content to be poor, not possessing even a pillow of His own. Jesus was gentle and sympathetic. He recognized the authority of the Scriptures and the right of men to judge Him by the Scriptures. Jesus taught His disciples to be large-hearted and broad-minded and Jesus spoke words that appealed to all that was noblest in the characters of His hearers. In some of these respects at least every self-appointed prophet will be found to differ radically from Christ.

Always all the difference is visible in the effects of the teaching of false prophets as compared with the effects of Christ's teaching. All false teaching tends to enslave the mind and circumscribe it within narrow boundaries. The teaching of Christ sets the mind free and gives it wings that it may soar. "Ye shall know the truth," He said, "and the truth shall make you free."

Of course, there is some admixture of good in the teaching of all false prophets. And it is the good in their teaching that gives it, as a whole and with all its falsity, a hold for a time.

It is a sad mistake to accept any man as an inspired teacher merely because he teaches some great truth. It is a mistake that many are making to-day and one which is leading them very far astray. And the moral of it all for us is that we must keep close to the Bible, close to Christ, if we would avoid being led astray ourselves.

In the Name of Christ.—Christ tells us (verses 21-23) that many may preach in His name, and even do miraculous things in His name, who are yet not His disciples, but workers of iniquity.

The name of Christ may be wrongly used, may be used to give sanction to teaching and works which He does not approve, or to teachings and works which, though unobjectionable or even good in themselves, become bad by being made to support the general tenor of the teachings of a false prophet. The casting out of demons, the healing of diseases and other mighty works may be done in an evil spirit and in support of doctrines which are self-deceiving. They are not necessarily evidence of the coming of the religion of those who do them. And the amount of harm one can do by so misusing the name of Christ is so great that Christ will especially denounce those who do so, saying to them, "Depart from Me, ye that work iniquity."

Build on the Rock.—Steadfastness is one of the characteristics that Christianity develops in its votaries. The weak become strong, the vacillating become firm, the doubting are filled with faith, when their faith is a true and living faith. It is the only way of building a solid, effective, build it upon the only really sure foundation that there is. If you do not, your life will as surely prove a failure, will as surely have all its efforts end in disaster, as it is sure that a house built upon sand cannot withstand the flood.

Carnegie Backs Spelling Reform.
A new organization, known as the simplified spelling board, of which Prof. Brainerd Matthews of Columbia is the active head, has come into prominence through the gift of \$15,000 a year from Andrew Carnegie for its support. Mr. Carnegie asked that at least twenty prominent writers should agree to adopt the proposed reforms before he would give anything. Over fifty prominent persons gave the necessary pledge, and now the board is in full swing. It is the purpose to follow certain spellings proposed by the National Educational Association and to confine itself chiefly to the dropping of silent letters.

Secular Religious Education.
A solution of the religious education question in England has just been proposed by W. T. Stead, the noted editor. He offers the three C's for ethical teaching in the public schools, to correspond to the three R's in secular education. The C's stand for character, conduct and citizenship. He thinks nearly everything of vital importance in religious lessons can be taught as part of the public school curriculum. He defines religion as "the mingling in our lives of the highest ethical ideal which we are capable of conceiving."

Electric Chair for Sea-Steekers.
On a steamer of the Hamburg-American line a new apparatus for the prevention of seasickness has just been tried. It being the invention of Robert Otto of Leipzig. It consists of a comfortable armchair, the seat of which is vibrated both perpendicularly and transversely by a small motor placed under the chair which is connected with the ship's electric plant. A motion is thus given to the chair which is found to counteract the movement of the ship. As soon as the passenger feels an attack coming on, he takes his seat and the indisposition quickly disappears.

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